THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52—No. 15. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday April 13, 1870. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices not under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisments should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention those of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa

Business Cards.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The Spring term of this Institution will commence on **Tuesday, September 14, 1869.** Every department will be furnished with experienced and competent Teachers. Miss MARY A. BURNS, who takes the place of Miss Derer, graduated in Pittsburgh High School while the subscriber was its Principal, and her scholarship and experience as a teacher, were the inducements that led him to secure her as a teacher in this Seminary.

Those who desire to see our Catalogue, will please call on or address the Principal.

aug25tf] D. H. A. M'LEAN.

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Lichter, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. No. 104 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets [junel6:1y

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

jel6tf] J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs Darragh, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons.—Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.

junel6:om

NOTICE.—New Bakery, at Wilson's old N stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. JOSEPH M. RIGGS takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he has established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, nuts, &c. &c. Confectioneries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail.

Jan. 5, 1869.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots' Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call.

may27'69:1y.

WANTED, Men, Horses and Carts, to do the Grading and Masonry on Sections 26, 27, 28, 30, 58, 73 & 74, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, near Carnegieton, West Virginia. Information may be had concerning the work by calling on the undersigned at their residence in Rochester, J. J. & T. J. POWELL, Jr.,

march6:3m] Contractors.

BEN. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [apr21:1y.

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square. mar 31:1y.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sept9'69:1y.

DR. J. C. LEVIS—Office, Dunlap's Corner, Bridgewater, Pa. I will pay prompt attention to all surgical cases. [mar:1y

SALESMEN.—Wanted, a few reliable, energetic salesmen, to sell by sample standard goods. Address M. H. RICHARDS & CO., nov16:6m. 413 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa.

P. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

apr17'69:3m.

THOS. McCREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF THE U. S. Also Merchants', Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Office below the Court House.

april7:1y

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

apr7,1869:1y

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, Agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.

apr29'69

PATENTS Obtained for inventors, by Dr. D. BREED, Chemist, and late Examiner in the Patent Office, who has devoted fifteen years to the patent business, and will promptly prepare papers, drawings, &c. Terms, $25 to $40. Write for Circular. Office, to 818 F street, opposite the Patent Office, *Washington, D. C.*

Refer to Senators Pomeroy and Sumner.

feb9:3m

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE will open its Spring Session **March 24, 1870**; Rev. R. T. Taylor, Principal assisted by six able Instructors in the different Departments. Classes are being conducted, now, in Greek, Latin, French and German. The Principal is a successful Lecturer and Experimenter with his Apparatus, Philosophical and Chemical. Music on the Piano and Organ taught by a Professor and vocal music by a successful vocalist.

The institution is flourishing, and is no *experiment*; and it is determined by those having the direction of it that it shall stand in the van of Academies and Seminaries, as it has done confessedly for ten years. Address—

REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

mar2:tf

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration, having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Weygandt, deceased, late of Raccoon township, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment is required; all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

mar26:6t*] MICHAEL BERRY, *Adm'r.*

Executors' Notice.—Letters Testamentary having been issued to the subscriber on the estate of Robert Temple, deceased, late of Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment is expected; and all those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

feb23:6t*] DAVID PATTON, *Ex'r.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of J. Mary Bocking, of Phillipsburg borough, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. YOUNG,
EDWARD BOCKING, Ex'rs.

CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
Wholesale and Retail,
At Lowest Prices,
McCAallum Bros,
51 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

We Have Facilities for Supplying
RETAIL DEALERS
Equal to
ANY EASTERN JOBBING HOUSE.
McCALLUM BROS.

april:1y

Agents Wanted For

HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY.

By C. W. DICKERMAN, Hon. CHAS. L. FLINT, and other Practical Writers.

Nearly 500 pages on fine CALENDERED PAPER made expressly for this work, from new, clear, and open type, and will be illustrated with 140 FINE ENGRAVINGS by Sartain and others.—Also, a splendid colored fruit piece, containing eighteen specimens of the choicest American fruits, colored, from life.

In English and German.

THIS BOOK is a sure, safe and practical guide to every Farmer, Stock Raiser, Gardner, and Fruit Culturist. By it they can double their profits each year, and greatly increase the value of their land. It makes the poor man rich. It makes hard work easier. It rewards the labor of honest working men. It is purchased by almost every one at sight. Nearly six hundred copies sold in a few small townships, and, in many cases, hundreds in a single township. Agents can find no better work during the fall and winter. Farmers and their sons can each make $100 per month by selling only three or four copies per day, while more than double that number can easily be sold. Farmers always make the most successful agents for this book, and during the fall and winter it is just the thing for them. If you wish to engage in the business, send for a circular containing a full description of the book and terms to agents. Address

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & Co.,
614 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,
139 State Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
69 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
607 N. Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
102 Main Street Springfield, Mass.

Fairbanks' Standard
SCALES,
OF ALL KINDS.
—ALSO—
Improved Money Drawer.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
mar30:6m] 102 2nd avenue, Pittsburgh.

Miscellaneous.

T. C. MORGAN.

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.

aug19:6s.

THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less excercised over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES,

Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,

Tobacco and Cigars;

And all other articles usually found In a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.

jan5. S. SNITGER & CO.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,

$30.00.

The most perfect machine yet invented. Will widen and narrow, turn a heel or point the toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, &c. &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do and costs less than half as much and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted. All machines guaranteed.

STRAW & MORTON,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 30 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

nov24:1y.

Iron City College.

The Most Complete Business College in the United States,

Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical business education, possessed by no other School in the country.

Nearly Fifteen Hundred Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended there.

No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing

SMITH & COWLEY, Principals.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
jan1:6y.

NEW GOODS!

Fall and Winter Wear.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,
mar21:tf BRIDGEWATER, Pa.

BEAVER

DRUG STORE,

HUGO ANDRIESSEN,

Druggist & Apothecary,

BEAVER, PENN.

DEALER IN

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, &c. &c.

Choice Family

GROCERIES,

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS,

LAMPS & LAMP CHIMNEYS, BURNERS, &C.,

Of the greatest Variety, and at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and scientifically compounded at any time day or night.

☞ Agents for Fahnestock, Haslett and Schwartz's Strictly Pure White Lead, the oldest and best brand in the market, at manufacturers' prices. ☜ [oct6.1y.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!!

PATTERNS NEW,
PRICES LOW,
VARIETY ENDLESS,

FROM THE BEST FRENCH IMPORTED

To The Cheapest Kitchen Paper.

De Couve & Co.,
112 Wood st., corner of Fifth ave.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Plain and gold bordered Oil Cloth Window Blinds. [feb23:3m.

Miscellaneous.

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS!

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Satinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and Barrel Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jeconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes.
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxers, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 3, 4 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

☞ Heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68:1y.—jly7chgd.

S. B. WILSON.....JOHN J. WICKHAM.

WILSON & WICKHAM,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

[jal9:3m.] BEAVER, PA.

Beaver Ladies' Seminary.—The next term of the Institution will begin on **Monday April 4th next.** We have no disposition to *boast of* what we have done or can do. The character of our boarding department and the responsible reports of our boarders. The thoroughness of our instruction, and the progress of our pupils in every department, and in the Music & Painting Examinations, and of the public exhibition set for the 30th of next June, being willing to abide the judgment of the whole people. Adding and laughing gold from tinsel—themselves scholars therefore know what constitutes scholarship—and the success of our patronage we have to be continuing of our catalogue, counting names of pupils *once.*

Prof. V. de Haa, of Pittsburgh, so long and favorably known as a master of the science of music, will continue in charge of this Department.

Prof. B. Leonhart, now of our borough, and well known in this community as in charge of the classes in Drawing and in German Language.

Leaving all free to choose, I expect to receive, as heretofore, a liberal patronage during the next session.

D. H. A. McLEAN, *Prin.*

mar23:tf

FRUIT TREES,

Evergreens, Small Fruits, &c.

The Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has still some good APPLE TREES to dispose of [large size], Price $18, per hundred. Also, a choice lot of EVERGREENS, and the best variety of SMALL FRUITS, such as the *Philadelphia, Clark, Everbearing, Mammoth Cluster, Kittatinny, Black Cap, and Brinkle's Orange Raspberry; Kittatinny, Wilson's Early, and Lawton Blackberry; Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c.* Price reasonable. Call, as heretofore, at the Prospect Mount Nursery, three miles east of New Brighton. Orders left at A. D. Gilliland & Co's. New Brighton, or at the N. B. Post Office Box 83, will be promptly attended to. No charge for shipping, &c. Sweet Potato and Tomato Plants in season. ELWOOD THOMAS.

feb33:tf

WALL PAPER

WALL PAPER.

WINDOW SHADES

BOOKS,

STATIONERY, &c.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST assortment of these Goods that has ever been brought to the city. Call and examine before purchasing, and be convinced, at

F. E. WELLS & CO'S.,

NO, 106 FEDERAL STREET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

sept15;1y.Feb.9ch'd

Insure Your Life
AT ONCE!

John Hancock

We want the Merchant, The Farmer and the Mechanic to *think* of and *know* the benefit to be derived from insuring their lives in the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass. This company presents the advantages offered by other companies, and in *addition* this Company makes *all* its Policies *non-forfeitable, after one payment.* It also pays *dividends* in cash after *one* payment—and for reliability is second to none. We should prefer that parties, desiring insurance, should apply through the agent for the county. COLE & STROUD, *Gen'l Agts.*

Office, 150 & 152 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass. We wish energetic and responsible agents for this and the adjoining counties. Applications from men of known respectability and integrity will only be entertained.

COLE & STROUD,
feb9;3m] General Agents, Philadelphia.

☞ Blank Deeds for sale at the Argus office.

CARPETS.

Our increasing business has compelled extensive alterations and enlargement of our Salesrooms thereby, for the present, crowding our available room. To prepare for Spring purchases, we are closing out our Stock at a

Bona Fide Reduction.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

DRUGGETS,

RUGS, &c., &c., &c.

Lower than Last Season's Prices.

RARE BARGAINS FOR THOSE

THAT CALL EARLY, AT

Oliver M'Clintock & Cos'

23 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar24:feb9:ch.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Nov. 15th, 1869, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 4.30, P. M., leaves Ast. [J.] Train leaving Pittsburgh at 8.15 P. M., ar.—daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	12.45AM	8.45AM	8.00AM	11.30PM
Rochester	3.10	10.30	11.25	2.30
Beaver	3.50	11.10	12.05PM	3.10
Alliance	4.15	11.15	12.30	3.35
Canton	7.00	12.15PM	3.25	6.45
Massillon	7.17	12.33	3.42	7.05
Orrville	8.02	1.25	4.15	7.50
Wooster	8.35	1.50	4.50	8.25
Mansfield	10.22	3.25	6.27	9.45
Crestline	11.00	4.00	6.55	10.30
	11.15	4.05AM	7.00	10.50
Bucyrus	11.43	4.33	7.30	11.18
Upper Sandusky	12.30AM	5.15	8.15	12.00
Forest	1.04	7.43	8.51	1.15
Lima	1.50	8.05	9.15	2.05AM
Van Wert	3.38	10.15	10.51	3.50
Fort Wayne	4.50	11.40	12.05AM	5.20
Columbia	5.11	12.02PM	12.26	5.42
Warsaw	6.03	1.04	1.26	6.40
Plymouth	6.30	1.30	1.50	7.05
Chicago	10.30	5.30	5.30	11.00

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's
Chicago	4.00AM	8.00AM	8.05PM	9.02PM
Valparaiso	7.20	11.00	11.35	12.51
Plymouth	7.51	11.35	12.10	1.30AM
Warsaw	8.05	12.15PM	12.40	1.37
Columbia	8.55	12.53	1.27	2.26
Fort Wayne	11.20	3.15	3.45	4.50
Van Wert	1.15PM	5.26	7.57AM	7.18
Forest	3.03	7.33	9.45	9.00
Lima	3.33	8.03	10.15	9.40
Upper Sandusky	4.25	9.10	11.05	10.55
Bucyrus	5.15	9.46	11.40	11.45
Crestline	5.40	10.10	12.05	12.05PM
	5.50AM	6.30	6.35	12.05PM
Mansfield	6.51	7.00	6.53	1.24
Wooster	8.10	8.20	8.10	2.41
Orrville	9.05	8.58	8.45	3.27
Massillon	9.43	9.21	9.17	3.56
Canton	10.05	9.45	9.40	4.13
Alliance	11.15	10.35	10.40	5.35
Salem	11.58	11.06	11.05	6.25
Rochester	1.20PM	12.30AM	12.25	7.50
Pittsburgh	3.15	1.40	1.35	9.05

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.35 p. m; New Castle, 5.15 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 9.50 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7.15 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9.55a. m. Youngstown, 12.40. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accomodation leaves Youngstown, 6.30 a. m; New Castle, 9.30 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 12.10 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2.30 p. m; arrives New Castle, 5.20 p.m; Youngstown, 7.05 p. m.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after Nov. 15th 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Cleveland	8.15AM	12.25PM	3.35PM
Euclid Street	8.36	12.46	3.46
Hudson	9.30	1.40	4.45
Ravenna	10.04	2.10	5.13
Alliance	10.20	2.29	6.00
Bayard	11.23	3.15	
Wellsville	1.05PM	4.35	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Wellsville	8.55AM	3.55PM	
Bayard	10.25	5.10	
Alliance	11.10	5.55	7.35AM
Ravenna	12.05PM	6.11	8.15
Hudson	12.43	6.36	8.55
Euclid Street	1.46	7.19	9.56
Cleveland	2.00	7.30	10.10

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's	*	Mail.	Accom
Bellair	5.45AM	7.25AM	1.50PM	4.30PM
Bridgeport	5.55	8.15	2.00	4.40
Steubenville	7.00	10.05	3.05	6.00
Wellsville	8.15	12.25PM	4.55	
Smith's Ferry	8.40	1.46	5.18	
Beaver		2.05	5.30	
Rochester	9.25	2.30	5.50	
Pittsburgh	10.05	3.25	6.55	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Accom
Pittsburgh	6.25AM	1.55PM	3.50PM	
Rochester	7.35	3.55	5.00	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry	8.17	3.33	5.48	
Wellsville	8.56	4.15	6.30	
Steubenville	9.50	5.30		7.35AM
Bridgeport	10.50	6.25		8.15
Bellair	10.10	6.40		8.30

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leave	Arrive
N. Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m.	Bayard, 8.21 a.m.
Bayard, 11.30a.m.	N. Philadelphia, 3.30pm

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS

AT

WHOLESALE

AND WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY - GOODS,

At Very

LOW PRICES,

Either by the yard, piece or package

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

178 Federal Street, Allegheny

jun2:1y.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

THE FATAL BOUQUET.

What may be the ordinary price of such a bouquet as a bridesmaid generally carries to assist her in the sometimes difficult duty of appearing irresistible, I cannot say; but the only one I had ever anything to do with cost me dear as well as beautiful. I had promises; or, if you do, don't keep them; and, in after days, it will be a comfort to you to reflect that you were not so good as your word. It was many years ago that I was obliged to be present at the melancholy ceremony that is a wedding; and it has cast a cloud over all my subsequent life. It was a lovely afternoon in summer; Zephyr and Aurora had been joined together in holy matrimony; the cake had been cut; the champagne had flowed; the carriage had carried off the infatuated pair; the slipper had been thrown; the tears had been shed; and every body was as dull as ditch water. I had just talked with Arabella, who had been one of their bridesmaids. Whether a bridemaid now-a-days carries her bouquet as Arabella was then carried, I cannot tell; for I now live very much 'out of the world,' but hers was carried by means of a ring at the end of a sort of cornucopia, in which were stuck the sweetest of flowers. What we said I do not (fortunately) recollect; but the ale lately performed had undoubtedly exercised a singular influence, so that eyes were more than usually prominent, voices were more than usually soft and low, and conversation less inane than usually sentimental. And I am afraid, absurd. At last, however, it was somehow brought to pass that Arabella said playfully, 'Very well, then, on one condition.'

'What is it?' I asked eagerly.

'That you carry it exactly as I do, and that you take it with you wherever you go to day.'

'These are very easy terms,' I rejoined, 'and I am only too glad to accept them.'

All that follows I cannot remember; but my ears, when I think of the scene, are once more filled with a sound as of a low, but pleasant, laughing chorus, or rather duet; and my lips, when I think of the scene, feel once more the touch of a something softer than velvet. And that something had four fingers and a thumb. Such a pretty thumb! It was as much prettier than ordinary thumbs as a dimple is prettier than a knuckle.

Well, I took the bouquet, and I hung it by the ring on my little finger; and, all at once, I began to feel uncommonly like a fool. I had said that I accepted the conditions gladly; now I knew that I had spoken in my haste, and that many men who speak in their haste are liars. So I took mournful leave of Arabella, who, as I departed, called out, 'Mind, I shall see you to-morrow, and shall require a full, true and particular account of all that befalls my bouquet.'

I replied—gayly, I am sure some people say; that is incoherently, and with a hysterical giggle.

My trials began as soon as I was outside the door, for sympathetic cabman, at once discerning my bedowered condition, stopped his horse into a gallop and hastened the safe refuge in his hansom. But I had not three hundred yards to go, and it seemed ridiculous to the poor and economical man to go such short distance. However, as we are under the protection of the police, he may, such as we have the happiness to 'move on' in, a man, who not only has on a wedding garment (which is of itself a dangerous thing to wear in the streets,) but also carries a bouquet hanging by a ring from his little finger, can walk three hundred yards on the Queen's highway with impunity, you had better try it. All I know is, I couldn't. The cambman, unable to comprehend my refusal under the circumstances, drove close against the curbstone, keeping pace with me as I went, touching his hat at intervals, ejaculating compassionately, 'Keb, sir, you'd better 'ev a keb—you did indeed,' and so exposing me to a thousand times as much notice as I should otherwise have attracted. Little boys, having such attention especially aroused by the cabman, considered the occasion favorable for a demonstration, which threatened to take the form of shying all manner of dirt; and older persons who encountered me, either appeared to consider that I had mistaken a bright day in June for the 5th of November, and laughed derisively; or regarded me with such looks as the priest and the Levite must have bestowed upon the poor wounded man who had fallen amongst thieves, and evidently set me down as a thing to be avoided like the plague. Only a few girls and matrons, who sniffed a wedding from afar, and consequently felt a pleasant titillation after their kind, smiled a tacit approval.

At last I reached my lodgings, and breathed freely. I placed my precious bouquet in water and sat down, and gazed at it, and meditated. And as I meditated, it occurred to me that Arabella, who had not parted with her bouquet without some few minutes' reflection, had ultimately given it to me with a design. She had sighed a little sigh, and had given me a very peculiar glance after she had committed her flowers to my keeping; and now, as I sat and pondered, the meaning of the sigh and the glance was, I flattered myself, intelligible, Arabella was *not* indifferent to me. I had tried to elicit whether she were or not, but could not get anything definite from her; but now I could interpret what was in her heart. 'You bachelors,' she had doubtless thought, 'go and banish the thoughts awakened by the event of this morning by means of your billiards and your smoking, and your selfish dissipation, whilst we maidens have to sit at home, and mope and gnaw our hearts, and feed on tender recollections, and nourish scarcely acknowledged hopes; but I have discovered a way of keeping one bachelor in order; he dares not go among those who would scoff at my gift; and by the fate that befalls my bouquet, I shall know how he estimates the giver.' And now a shiver came over me as I remembered that I was engaged to dine out; Arabella could not surely have intended that I should carry her flowers with me into the drawing room, and then in the dining room, and afterwards at dinner; why, I should never have got out of the house alive. Her words were, 'Wherever you go,' and my promise would be satisfactorily fulfilled if I carried the bouquet into the house with me, and left it in safe custody.

To the man who took my overcoat, therefore, I committed the flowers, with the strictest injunctions to take particular care of them; and he answered fervently that he would, but gave me a leer which would have justified a breach of the peace. And I couldn't help thinking, during dinner, that the wretch had made confidants of his fellow servants, for I saw three of them examining me closely, and with twinkling eyes, from the opposite side of the table. Could the host, too, have seen the flowers in the hall, asked to whom they belonged, and imparted the information he gained to his wife? If not, why should she have told me in particular that certain sherry was 'amoosso?' And why should she have commended me in particular for choosing 'parfait amour' from other liquors? Other people showed the same preference. It may have been accidental; but conscience makes all of us suspicious. About 11 o'clock I took my departure; reassumed my bouquet about as lovingly as Christian reassumed his bundle, and, with a heavy heart, found myself in a cabless thoroughfare not far from King's Road, Chelsea. It was quite three miles to my lodgings, but in the King's Road I should be sure to find a cab in which I might hide myself and send it to me, 'in case,' as he said, I should like to see it.' I had never forgotten that friendly attention (especially as he professed not to read the papers generally, and never saw several articles of an opposite character,) and I therefore accosted him with extreme cordiality.

'What is the matter?' he asked; 'you seem out of sorts.'

'I have had rather a trying day,' I answered, 'a wedding this morning, and a dinner party this evening.'

'No wonder you are low,' said he sympathetically; 'you want a cigar and a cheerful scene. But what is the matter with your left arm?' he concluded.

'Nothing at all,' I replied sharply, producing the bouquet, which I had held in concealment behind my back.

'You call that nothing, do you?' said Jones, severely; 'I call it a very serious thing, indeed. But don't look so miserable; take this cigar, and come with me; but first throw that thing over the railings of the square.'

'For your cigar, thanks; for your last advice I will see you—I mean I wouldn't do it for a thousand £.'

'O, I see. Well, we can leave it with the man at the gates.'

'What gates?'

'Come and see. I am a few pegs too low myself; and before I go home I mean to try the effect of some live-ly music and a lively spectacle.'

We had been walking along pretty briskly all this while, and in a few more minutes we arrived at some gates, which appeared to lead into some illuminated gardens, and which were themselves surmounted by a gigantic and brilliant gas lit star.

'I am not going in *there*,' said I bluntly.

'O, just take a stroll round,' he rejoined, coaxingly; 'it will do you good. The gardens are cool, the music is cheerful, and the dancing will make you die of laughing. Besides you wouldn't leave me alone.'

In an evil hour, I paid my money, and passed through the turnstile; and then I feared to leave my flowers in charge of the gatekeeper. It was different at a friend's house; but at this public place the precious bouquet might come to harm. The man, too (very civil he was, to take it), had a look about him that led me to think he would not himself be at his post much longer, and would have to deliver over my trust to his successor. I did not like the prospect, and determined not to part with my treasure.

Jones was a little sulky at first, and said in a surly tone, 'You'll get awfully chaffed, my boy;' but suddenly he cheered up again, as if his very words had somehow comforted him.

He was quite right; I did get awfully chaffed, but I adopted the tactics of appearing to have been let out for the evening from the Deaf and Dumb Institution. But to Jones I was forced to be as one that heard; and he played by means of the point of a knife a kind friend. His ears seemed to have become all at once supernaturally sharp, so that not even a whisper to my disparagement escaped him; and he faithfully imparted to me whatever he heard. My equanimity was gradually disturb, and, at last, when Jones asked in a tone of horror, '*Did* you hear what that fellow said?' I answered, angrily, 'No I did not; and I don't want to know.'

But Jones, having, perhaps, a keener regard for his friend's honor than for his own, rejoined, 'Well old fellow, there's a limit to everything, and I don't think you ought to stand *that*.'

I inwardly wondered whether Jones himself, in position, would not have stood *that*, and much more, without showing his valor; but with a groan I asked, 'Well, what *did* he say?'

'O, my dear fellow,' replied Jones, with a snigger, 'I shouldn't like to repeat it.'

'Can you point the man out?' I inquired.

This Jones did with surprising alacrity.

'Let us go back and ask *him*, then,' I said, trying to appear cool and comfortable.

The man whom Jones pointed out was dressed as a gentleman, was considerable bigger in every way than I, and was sitting between two wearers of bonnets, whom we may charitably assume to have been his wife and his mother-in-law. At my approach he showed some slight perturbation, which led me to hope that he suffered, as I do, from a constitutional weakness (nothing more, I assure you,) which some people mistake for what is in certain circles known as 'the dinks.' I was encouraged therefore, to ask with some haughtiness whether he would oblige me by repeating the remark he had lately addressed to me. He obliged me with a readiness and emphasis which slightly altered my opinion about his constitutional weakness; and which almost reduced me to an awkward silence which Jones might have misinterpreted. Fortunately, however, I was inspired to make a general remark about the difficulty of properly kicking any gentleman who happens to be sitting upon a bench; and the remark, notwithstanding its truth and generality, so far from meeting with his approbation, caused him to start up in a fury, threaten damage to my nose with his left fist, and seize my precious bouquet with his right hand. Thereupon flashed across my mind a piece of advice to the effect that the threatened should never wait for accomplishment, but should always take the initiative; and so, maddened at the destruction which was being wrought upon my bouquet, I dashed my clenched right hand into the face of my adversary, who staggered back against a tree, and left upon my white glove a red stain.

There were shrieks from the supposed wife and supposed mother-in-law (one of them promptly scratched my face,) and a yell of delight from Jones, whose object had probably now been accomplished, without any inconvenience to himself. My adversary quickly recovered himself, and returned to the attack; but either I had been right, after all, in my surmise about his constitutional weakness (and his knees did really tremble more than mine,) or the heathen deities still interpose in favor of mortal men; my burly opponent gave me by no means fit for tat (though he had gloves on)—grazed me just once upon the left temple, and on closing was, to my surprise, thrown flat upon his back. He rose, and showed the greatest inclination to test the tenacity with which my hair was fixed upon my head, and the consequence was that it was diffic

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., April 13, 1870.

THE Connecticut election has gone Democratic. A dispatch dated Hartford, April 6, says, the latest revised footings of the election returns at *The Courant* office, the returns being mainly official from town authorities, give the total vote 87,428, and English's majority 832. The Senate is, as already stated, 11 Republicans to 10 Democrats. The House has a Republican majority of 18.

AT a special election held for a member of Congress in the 10th Ohio District, a few days ago. Dr. E. D. Peck, Republican, was elected over Hill, Democrat, by a majority of 2,757. This District elected a Democratic Congressmen in 1868 by a majority of 912. How about the "reaction" which our Democratic friends are wont to talk about, in this case? The "boot" seems to be on the other leg.

THE SUPREME BENCH.

With the confirmation of Judge Bradley, the United Supreme Bench is once more full. The following is a list of the Judges, with their ages and and the date of their appointments:

	Age.	Appoint.
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio.....	63	1864
Nathan Clifford, Maine..	66	1858
Samuel Nelson, New York..	77	1845
David Davis, Illinois.....	55	1862
Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.....	60	1862
Samuel F. Miller, Iowa..	54	1862
Stephen J. Field California.	53	1863
Wm. Strong, Pennsylvania..	61	1870
Jos. P. Bradley, New Jersey.	57	1870

ON our arrival home on last Saturday evening we found a communication in type for the ARGUS signed "A soldier," which has rather more vinegar in it than the occasion seems to require. Had we been here when the article reached the office, we would have sought to induce the writer to tone down several sentences in it, but as this was not brought about it remains only for us to say that the author alone is responsible for the language used in his communication.

BISHOP CALVIN KINGSLEY of the M. E. Church, died at Beirout, India, a few weeks ago, of heart disease. He had been designated at a meeting of the board of Bishops about a year ago to proceed east and oversee the work of methodism in China, India, Germany and Sweden, and while in the discharge of this duty his life came to a close. Mr. Kingsley's age was about 58 years, and he was generally reported as one of the most efficient and able Bishops in the Church. His wife and children, we believe, reside in Pittsburgh, on whom the sad news of the husband and father's death has no doubt fallen with crushing force. Thus have two Bishops of the M. E. Church—Thompson and Kingsley—fallen within the past few weeks.

THE income bill passed by the United States Senate on Friday last means that the five per cent. rate shall be collected on all income this spring and next spring. The House will not agree to this, even if the Ways and Means Committee does, as a great majority of members hold to the idea of reduction of taxation at as early date as possible. The committee, in considering the tax bill, have gone so far that it can be said they will agree on three per cent. income, with two thousand dollars deduction. Whether they will agree that this rate shall begin with this year is not known, but it is firmly believed that the House will do so, even if they do not, and in spite of the view which the Secretary of the Treasury holds in favor of continuing the five per cent. rate.

QUITE a stir was created in the U. S. House of Representatives on Thursday last by Gen. Butler, in the course of a five minutes' debate in Committee of the Whole, suddenly turning to Gen. Schenck, and saying that he desired to retract the charges he had made against the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee at the begining of this Congress. He had promised to investigate Gen. Schenck and had done so, and found him innocent and he desired to make the retraction before the House. Gen. Schenck seemed puzzled at this offer of a certificate of character from such a source, given after long and patient private investigation of his affairs, but at the close of Butler's endorsement said he accepted the apology in the spirit in which it was given.

A CHARGE has been for some time in circulation in a quiet way in Washington city, that cotton claimants from the South were getting their suits through the Court of Claims by the use of money in some way, and parties from Savannah say the charge is openly and persistently made down there that money has been paid to some of the Judges or Solicitors. The Court deemed it wise to look into the matter, and took the deposition of Mr. Mills, of Savannah, for use by the Government. He was on the stand for some time, and told of stories in circulation there. He said he was interested in some of the largest claims, but had paid no money except as fees to his lawyers, and had no reason to suppose that any other persons had used money illegitimately. It is not known whether the Court will go farther in the matter or not.

A DISPATCH from Troy, N. Y., dated April 8th, says: The obsequies of General Thomas took place to day. The weather was fine, but the city wore a sombre aspect. Public and private buildings were draped in mourning; the streets were filled with people all morning; martial men marched to and fro to the beating of muffled drums taking places in line of the funeral *cortege*. The President, Secretary of the Taeasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General Postmaster General, General Sherman, Commissional delegation, representatives of the army, Governor and Legislature of the State, citizens and dignitaries of all ranks in life, were present to testify the nation's grief of the irreparable loss. St. Paul's church, where the exercises took place, was draped with American flags bordered with crape, and emblems of grief met the eye in every part of the edifice. Bishop Doane read the service and Professor Gay presided at the organ. The musical portion of the services consisted of the hymn "Brief is life," and the solo "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The procession then formed in the following order and marched to solemn music to the Cemetery.

GOV. GEARY has performed another act within the past few days, which will serve to endear him still more to the people of Pennsylvania. The Legislature, before its adjournment on the 7th inst., passed an act taking certain first class bonds out of the sinking fund of the State Treasury and depositing in their stead certain other bonds, which might or might not be worth more than the paper on which they were printed. The use to which the former were to be applied was to aid in the construction of several railroads which needed assistance, and this assistance, it was presumed, could be had more readily from the State Treasury than from any other source. Gov. Geary, however, finds in the constitution and laws of the State, ample authority for interposing his veto, which he used in a message to the Legislature before its adjournment, thus killing the "serpent" most effectually for this session at least. The amount of bonds in question reach the sum of $9,500,000. The Governor's prompt action in thus thwarting the transfer of these bonds will meet with the hearty approval of a large majority of the tax payers of the State.

A DISPATCH from Providence, R. I., dated April 6, says, so far as heard from, at 8 o'clock this evening, the returns indicate a slight Democratic gain. Seth Padelford, Republican, is re-elected Governor by about his old majority. It is supposed that the Anthony men have a majority of the Assembly. Prohibition seems to be a dead letter.

The State officers chosen (all Republicans) are: Governor, Seth Padelford, of Providence; Lieut. Governor, Pardon W. Stevens of Newport; Secretary of State, John R. Bartlett, of Providence; Attorney General, Willard Sayles, of Providence; General Treasurer, Samuel A. Parker, of Newport. The election to-day passed off very quietly, notwithstanding the promised fight between the Anthony and Sprague factions of the Republican party for United States Senator. The contest resulted in the election of Gov. Padelford and the other present State officers, all Republicans, by about 4,000 majority. The vote was not strong. A large majority of Assemblymen are Anthony men, and his re-election to the Senate pretty sure. The Senate stands Republicans, 21: Democrats, 8; and probably one or two no choice. In the House there will be 52 Republicans, 14 Democrats, and three or four no choice.

THE trial of McFarland for the murder of A. D. Richardson, which occurred in the New York *Tribune* office some months ago, commenced in New York city last week. McFarland, it will be remembered, believed that Richardson had alienated the affection of his wife and debauched her, and on meeting the destroyer of his peace in the *Tribune* office one evening last December, he drew a pistol and shot him, Richardson dying a few days afterwards. On last Thursday the prosecution closed, and on Friday morning Mr. Spencer, one of the prisoner's counsel opened the case on the part of the defense, in a powerful speech, in which he alleged that testimony would be introduced showing a state of things existing between Mrs. ReEarland and Richardson for months previous to the killing of the latter that would appal the public. The trial will continue for some days yet, and the general belief is that McFarland will be acquitted.

It is said the trial will bring out evidence from some persons who will not appear in court. Vice President Colfax is one of these persons. A commissi'n was sent to Washington about a month ago to get his testimony, and Mr. Potter, one of the New York representatives, was deputized to put him under oath, and take his answers to a large number of questions written out and forwarded by the District Attorney and McFarland's counsel. It is understood that this course was pursued with reference to quite a number of individuals, whom it was not practicable or advisable to put on the stand.

RICH!

The Philadelphia *Age* having recently said that "the Democrats of the Legislature have a plain duty to perform; they must keep their fingers out of dirty jobs of all kinds, watch bad bills, and expose them so that the public may note the leaders in each case," the Harrisburg *Telegraph* which ought to know all about *that* matter, remarks:

"There's verdancy for you. Why there never was a carrion carcass before either House that the Democratic members, with rare exceptions, did not pounce upon it like buzzards and gorge themselves to repletion. If they were not always the first to introduce corrupt measures, they never failed to fully and actively participate in their consummation. It is just as impossible for the class of men the Democrats generally send to the Legislature to keep their fingers out of dirty jobs' as it is for the *hungry vulture to keep his beak out* of putrid flesh when the decaying carcass invites him to the feast. Let the *Age* look at home. How many incorruptible Democrats has Philadelphia sent to the Legislature within the last fifteen years? Go search the *records—scan their acts—and* then you can count the whole number on less than the fingers of one hand."

DEATH OF GEN. THOMAS.

His Last Moments—Interesting Particulars.

From the San Francisco *Bulletin*, March 30th, we give the following particulars of the death of General Thomas: The General came to headquarters about noon yesterday, and gave his attention to business immediately, conversing with officers and writing dispatches. His demeanor was pleasant and cheerful as usual; the lustre of his eye was undimmed and the step unfaltering. About half past one o'clock he arose from the desk where he had been writing and passed into the room adjoining, where he remarked to an officer that he felt unwell. Scarcely were the words spoken ere he fell in a fainting fit. Murray McCormick and Bailey, *of the army, being dispatched for.* The former gentleman arrived upon the scene first, and applied restoratives, which had the desired effect of bringing the General to consciousness. The army physicians mentioned having arrived, he was left in their charge and for half an hour slowly revived. His wife and daughter, residing [illegible] the Lick House, were brought to the headquarters and he talked rationally with them and the officers about him until shortly after three o'clock p. m. Symptoms of an apoplectic fit were then observed, the eyes dilating and the breathing growing stentorious. At 3:30 p. m. he relapsed into a lethargy, from which he never recovered, and at 7:25 p. m. quietly passed away, surrounded by his family and the members of his staff. From the time he was first taken sick his condition was such that the physicans did not deem it advisable to have him removed; hence he died in his own office, No. 204 Sutter street, near Kearney.

Penn'a. Legislature.

SENATE, April 4.—Very little transacted. The Treasury bill came up in the evening, and was amended so as to require the State Treasurer to make monthly returns of places of deposit in detail, amounts of money in each respectively; which statement shall be open to the inspection of all citizens. After considerable discussion, the bill passed.

HOUSE.—Several local bills passed.

SENATE, April 5.—The House bill creating the office of Commissioner of Pensions for Hon. Thomas Nicholson—at a salary of $3,000 for one year—to report to the next Legislature, and requiring the Auditor General to strike from the pension roll such persons as Mr. Nicholson may report against, was amended and passed. Senator Watt was declared entitled to his seat in the Senate, but that body voted to pay his contestant, Mr. Diamond, $1000. A number of local bills passed.

HOUSE.—No bills of general interest were passed.

SENATE, April 6.—The appropriation bill was vetoed, because it contained no clause to provide for the receipt of vouchers for money paid out. The House immediately amended and passed, and sent it to the Senate. In executive session the Senate confirmed the nominations of Henry Gilbert, Wm. W. Rutherford and George Bergner as Trustees of the Pa. Insane Asylum; Thos. L. Kane, G. D. Coleman, G. L. Harrison, C. A. Wood and Heister Clymer were confirmed in their appointments as Commissioners of the Board of Public Charities. A number of other appointments by the Governor were confirmed. The nomination of Thos. F. McFarland as *State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans* was rejected. The appropriation bill as amended by the House, was passed and sent back to the Governor. A resolution complimentary to ex-Gov. Curtin passed unanimously. Senator White was unanimously nominated as the next Speaker.

HOUSE.—The Treasury bill from the Senate passed. Also the complimentary resolution to ex-Gov. Curtin.

SENATE, April 7.—A veto of the Omnibus Railroad bill was received from the Governor, and its consideration postponed. Thus the Governor has saved the Sinking Fund Securities of the State from the grasp of political cormorants for this session at least. An effort was made to postpone final adjournment to day, but was defeated. Mr. White, of Indiana county, was elected Speaker. It was agreed that the clerk of the Senate should print the report of the Senate Finance committee on the Treasury investigation. At 12 o'clock, m., the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE—The use of the Hall of the House was granted to the negroes in which to celebrate the passage of the XVth Amendment. Burlesque thanks to George Bergner were presented. The usual resolution of thanks were passed, and the House adjourned *sine die*.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Imposing Meeting in the Hall of the House—The Indian Question—Tariff Bill—Major Bowen—Popular Education—The President's Message on Ratification—The Virginia Municipal Troubles — Public Land Surveys.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1870.

Probably the most imposing meeting (I think the first in the House of Representatives in honor of the illustrious and heroic dead) was held last night in the House, in honor of the late General George H. Thomas. Long before the hour of 7 arrived, the floor and galleries were thronged with people of all classes and rank. At 8 o'clock, General J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, called the meeting to order, and after a short prayer by Rev. Dr. Newman, Chaplain of the Senate, most sympathetic speeches were made by General Sherman, Chief Justice Chase, Generals Schurz, Garfield, Warner, Slocum, and Stoughton, all of whom were comrads of General Thomas, in the late war. The President and his Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court. U. S. Senators and Representatives were all present and seemed deeply effected in listening to the narations by the different speakers of the incidents connected with their associations with the old hero, both in camp and on the battle field.

The Indian question is still widening and deepening in interest. A bill has been introduced which will soon be before the public, which proposes a radical and pernament cure of this chronic distemper. This bill was prepared under the supervision of a Western man of long experience and strong good practical sense, and it is said, will be supported by Butler, Lawrance, Logan and other prominent Members of Congress. This bill provides nine Commissioners, who are to have charge of the whole work and remain in office ten years; three of these are to be Indians. It makes two grand divisions of the work, and proposes gradually to draw all the Indians into a less space and instruct them first of all in pastoral pursuits; it also proposes the speedy disuse of all the military, of course, the abandonment of the military posts. This will put $25,000,000 into the Treasury from the sale of the offal. Then it proposes for one quarter the present cost, to support the Indians until they can be made self supporting. It provides in detail for all ordinary and extraordinary conditions necessary to a complete work.

The House is still considering the tariff bill, and each day swells the gigantic proportions of the debate. The speeches already delivered occupy nearly three hundred columns of the daily Globe. It is sincerely to be hoped that in this mighty struggle, the country will be benefitted more in reduction of taxation than it costs to print the speeches on the subject.

The last dying effort of our Mayor Bowen, who has been repudiated by all hands both white and colored, was made on Saturday last. He visited the President and requested him to interfere in his behalf, and compell the Government employees to come up to his support. The President, of course, declined in very decided terms. Bowen is now at the end of his line, and the people feel that he will never get his just deserts until the other end of the line is cast over the limb of some sequestered tree, or mounts as Fisk says: "to where the woodbine twineth."

The very grave and important question as to whether or not, the General Government possesses constitutionally the power to assume control of the cause of popular education, at least, in those States which fail to provide adequate facilities for the education of its youth in the fundamental or common school branches, has engaged the attention of Congress more seriously during the present Session than ever before. This special interest seems to have been first awakened by the elaborate and eloquent speech of Ch. Fraser of Tennessee on the Promotion of Education, setting forth in the strongest possible terms the fearful and increasing ratio of illiteracy, not only the South where such a state of affairs is to be expected, but also in the North, East, and West—advocating the necessity of Congress providing some means by which popular education may be secured throughout all the States. Later, Judge Hoar of Massachusetts, one of the Committee on Education, introduced a bill to establish a "National System of Education," its provisions however, only to apply to those States which shall neglect to provide education for their youth, which bill was referred to the committee for consideration, and a few days ago was reported to the House, with the sanction of the Committee for consideration, and at the request of Judge Hoar, was assigned as a special order for the first Tuesday in December next. In the meantime, the House shows its appreciation of the needs of the country by increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Education from $6000 to $15,000; and also proposes to transfer the Educational Department of the Freedmen's Bureau to the Bureau of Education. A few days ago a very interesting discussion occurred upon the bill, and judging from the strength of the vote by which the House refused to lay it upon the table, it will pass. It was advocated by Judge Hoar, one of the most able and lucid speakers we have in Congress, and on this question he seems thoroughly aroused, heart, soul and mind. Also by General Shanks of of Indiana, Mr. Arnell *chairman* of the Committee on Education, and others.

The most effective opposition to the bill came from Judge Lawrence of Ohio, whose position on the question rather astonished his friends, who knew him to be an earnest friend to the education and elevation of the colored people, and also has always been found upon the liberal side of every question coming before Congress. The Judge naturally felt some embarrassment upon finding himself upon the same side of the question as such men as Eldridge and McNeely. The Judge does not think it right that National revenues should be applied to that purpose, but, that each State should educate its own children, and if any shall refuse to do so, the National Government should have the authority to compel it to do so, as a necessary means to the preservation of republican principles. McNeely of Ill., a Member of the Committee on education, opposed the bill on the ground that we have already done enough for the negro, now that we have given him the vote, carried him long enough, "Now," says he, "give him a chance, drop him into the road to his destiny, and start him on his way amid the struggles and competitions of life."

The President's most extraordinary Message to Congress on Wednesday last, has entirely a differt sound, which we in Washington consider a perfect little gem, and of such value that we may expect to see it in H. G's, next years' Almanac attached to and as an *addendum* to the official notice of Sec. Fish, to the country, of the ratification of the 15th amendment. In proportion as the President's advice or warning to Congress is heeded, the great change assured by the fifteenth amendment will be beneficial to the country. The statutes of many of the States, will show an utter want of any law which compels the several school districts to provide any school for the education of the youth. We will take the State of Delaware, for instance, where the law only allows the several districts of the State to tax themselves a certain sum and no more for school purposes, and not one cent unless the property holders shall so vote. Your correspondent recalls to mind, that while traveling in Delaware some three years since, of remaining over night in Bridgeville, a town in southern Delaware, and at the hotel of the town where he was stopping, a crowd of some fifteen or twenty citizens came into the hotel to congratulate themselves and take a drink over their triumph at a school meeting, which had just been held in the village in defeating a proposition of the more enlightened portion of the town for taxing the people for the support of a school in their place for at least some portion of the year.

The Virginia delegation in Congress, are working hard to carry through a bill for an interference by the Government in the municipal troubles in Richmond. There is much opposition to such a measure, especially, of course, from all the Democratic Members and some of the Republicans, who think it better that the whole matter should be left to the Courts.

Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, is in receipt of advices from the Surveyor General of Nebraska, showing the returns of townships, No. 13, north of ranges 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40, west of the 6th principal Meridian. These townships lie along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. The Platte River which traverses in an easterly direction, the tract just surveyed is along a broad shallow stream with a very rapid current, and a quick sand bed which renders it exceedingly difficult to cross the river with teams. The bottom lands along the Platte, is principally of first rate soil, and affords excellent opportunities of Agricultural and grazing, and with the facilities for transportation afforded by the Railroad, will doubtless soon be taken up by settlers. Also, Notice has been issued to preemption settlers by the Commissioner, and circular instructions have been issued to the district land offices, requiring the filing of declaratory statements on lands unsurveyed at date of settlement within six months after survey in the field, either with the register of the proper local land office, or with the Surveyor General; as provided by act of June 2, 1862, lately decided by the Secretary of the Interior, to be of general application throughout the United States, instead of being as heretofore, limited in its application to Colorado territory. Also that settlers who have already filed for lands unsurveyed at date of settlement, will be required to make proof and payment within twelve months from the first day of June next. The same period of twelve months from date of filing, is allowed by law for making proof and payment of lands not surveyed at date of settlement.

CHIEL.

COLUMBUS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Municipal Elections—The Colored Voters Received in Good Spirit—They Generally Voted the Republican Ticket—They were Early at the Polls—The Majority of the Republican Ticket was Elected.

COLUMBUS, O., April 5, 1870.

The election for municipal and county officers for this city and county, came off yesterday. As has been the custom of late years, the drinking saloons in the city were closed by proclamation of the Mayor, and a more quiet and orderly election than this, has not been enjoyed by the good people of Columbus for a long time.

What made this election interesting, was the casting of the colored vote. Legal notice of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment was received in the city on Saturday; thus giving the colored man a right to vote in yesterday's election; this fact set the Democracy on the *qui vive*, and, it is said, that certain Democratic politicians telegraphed immediately to Judge Thurman for an opinion as to the legality of colored citizens voting yesterday. It was also suggested, that the "niggers" might be prevented from voting, as the Governor had issued no proclamation announcing the adoption of the XVth Amendment. Various other ways and means were suggested by frantic Democrats to prevent this "last act of tyranny;" but all such schemes to defraud a citizen of the right of suffrage on the idiotic account of color, received no encouragement from the more sensible Democrats of the city, and of course they amounted to just nothing. To its credit let it be said, that the Democratic organ of the party in this city, advocated the acceptance of the Fifteenth Amendment—a dose which was swallowed with much retching—and set a praiseworthy example to its party in giving its readers to understand that the "killing the damned nigger," and driving them from the polls" was about "played out."

The colored voters were received in good spirit at all the voting places, and conducted themselves with commendable propriety. The new situation of things, coming as it did suddenly, did not demoralize them in the least, and their record on the day made memorable by their first vote is a good one.

In nearly every case the colored men voted for the candidates on the Republican or Independent ticket. A few votes were said to be cast for Democratic candidates in one of the wards.

The colored men deposited their vote in most of the wards in the early part of the day. The manner in which they were received at the different voting places, and the quiet, business like air that marked the entire method of proceeding was in contrast with the proceedings at the same places two years ago, when the leading citizens were assaulted, and knocked down and beaten brutally, because they dared to say a few words against the abuse of colored men, who even then were entitled to vote.

Most of the Independent ticket was elected. The Republicans elected six of the nine Council men, thus giving the Republicans eleven members in the new Council to seven Democrats. The citizens now hope that the course of fraud and corruption that has been the bane of the city for the last few years, will now be arrested, and a new order of things instituted.

GALEN.

THE M'FARLAND CASE.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1870.

The real work of the McFarland trial commenced this morning, and it was evident from the deep attention with which the audience listened to the proceedings that the fact was duly appreciated. The prisoner however, preserved the same calm composure that has marked his demeanor since the beginning of the trial. As soon as the jury roll was called, District Attorney Garvin proceeded to open the case on the part of the people and charged the jury that unless the prisoner can show that he was justified in his act, he was guilty of murder in the first degree, and such should be the verdict. At the suggestion of the defense, the District Attorney ordered all the witnesses for the prosecution to retire, except the first one to be called. The first witness, Geo. M. King, was called for the prosecution, and the examination began by the District Attorney.

The question being asked by the defense if witness was present at the marriage ceremony, objection was made by the prosecution. Mr. Graham, for the defense, claimed they had a right to show what excitements deceased was subject to that accelerated his death, and with which his client had nothing to do. He would show they called a blasphemous ceremony to their aid, not for a marriage, but that they might secure the property of the dying man; that the desecrating proceeding was but the culmination of a conspiracy organized by the infamous gang who first sowed the painful seeds that resulted in such a painful occurrence. They could show that Beecher had in his possession a copy of an intercepted letter, which should have put him on his guard against acting the part he did. The prosecution must prove that Richardson was sent before his Maker by the act of McFarland alone. If Doctors Beecher and Frothingham had done their duty, that blasphemous marriage ceremony would never have taken place. Richardson was unable to determine about taking that woman for his wife, and they took advantage of his weakness. The question was excluded.

Mr. Graham then showed a photograph of Mrs. Richardson to witness, and asked to have it shown to the jury. Objection sustained. Mr. Graham then asked a number of questions relative to Mrs. Richardson which were ruled out as not pertinent, counsel for the defense excepting.

Dr. Sayre was called by the prosecution, but not being in Court, the District Attorney said his side rested their case. Mr. Graham argued that the prosecution had failed to show that the death of Richardson was solely caused by the wound he received at the hands of the prisoner; that the Court instruct the jury that if the prosecution failed to establish averments in the indictment, they had failed in an important branch of the case, and that therefore his client was entitled to an acquittal. The Recorder stated that in his opinion there was enough to go to the jury. Mr. Spencer said he did not anticipate the prosecution would close their case so abruptly, and had not prepared for opening the case for the defense. The Court granted him until to-morrow to prepare the case, and adjourned till then.

The witness, King, was employed in the *Tribune* counting-room; knew Richardson and McFarland; his testimony recounted substantially the facts relating to the shooting of Richardson as have frequently been given to the public. Mr. Graham conducted the cross examination. A diagram of the publication office of the *Tribune* was exhibited to witness, and he indicated the position occupied respectively by himself, deceased and the prisoner at the time the shooting occurred; could not remember having seen Richardson make any motion that indicated an intention to use a weapon; saw Richardson's pistol afterwards at the Astor House; never heard Richardson boast of his skill with a pistol.

THE BLOOD.

The blood is the *life* of the body. Disease is the antagonist of life. Every attack of disease is in an attack upon the blood.

From the blood is secreted the urine. Every deviation from the standard quality of the blood is represented in the changed condition of the urine which is secreted from it. And as in the change in the blood, so will be the change in the urine at the time. To know the condition of the urine, then, is to know the condition of the blood, and the kind of deviation or disease.

These are practical *facts* of medical science. Propositions which have been clearly demonstrated by the labors of illustrious medical authors, Bird, Beale, Prout, Simon, &., and which are daily being satisfied by the examination of numerous specimens of urine sent to our office, No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, representing every class and variety of disease,

Those who would obtain a knowledge of the important branch of the medical art, having a knowledge of the appearance and standard properties and qualities of the urine, as also the general pathological conditions in disease, can soon learn the chemical analysis and microscopic operations necessary to detect the precise nature of almost every malady with a positiveness amounting to more nearly mathematical precision than is possible in any other way.

These investigations and the prescribing of medicines in accordance with these facts has been the practical business of our life. So extensive has been our experience in these examinations during the last twenty years that scarcely a town or township within fifty miles of Pittsburgh but numbers a dozen or more patrons who have thus *sent* to us and obtained relief.

And knowing that hundreds of others are still lingering out a miserable existence without medical aid, some because they have passed thro' the "old ordeal" without relief, and some perhaps because they may not know where to apply to, we feel justified in making these *facts* public, satisfied that a number will seize upon these plain truths and be fully rewarded by a *cure*.

Our remedies in all chronic diseases are such as remove the morbid matters from the blood, and tone up the system.

To build up! not break down. To stimulate the organic system to a healthy action, and strengthen the body to its full vigor of animal life, are the principles which will lead to succes, if success is at all to be had.

132 *Grant street, Pittsburgh.*

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.

New Advertisements.

New Firm! New Goods!!

O'Leary & Singleton,

148 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.,

Have just received a large stock and splendid assortment of

Fancy and Variety Goods,

Notions, Children's Carriages,

Toys, Hobby-Horses,

Carts, Wagons, &c., &c., &c.,

Which they are selling at Reduced Prices

To JOBBERS and the RETAIL Trade.

We make a Specialty of

LADIES' SATCHELS,

FANCY BASKETS, AND

CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES.

O'LEARY & SINGLETON,

apr13:tyJ 148 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

Reduced Prices!

Speyerer & Sons

Have just Returned from the East

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,

Bought at the

Lowest Cash Prices,

And will sell some Goods

AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR!

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rope, Oeum, Packing Yarn, Iron, Nails, Paints, White Lead, Oil, Putty, Queensware, Willow-ware, Flour, Feed, Grain and Bacon, a variety of Prints, Muslins, Tickings, Delains, Checks, Alpacas, Jeans, Dimms, Crash and Hosiery; also, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Carbon Oil, 200 *bbls. of the Celebrated Canton City* AND NEW CREEK FLOUR,

Just arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail.

At Pittsburg Prices.

200 Kegs Wheeling Nails:

ONE CAR WHITE LIME;

Lime Plaster, and Akron Cement;

A Large Stock of

White Lead and Paints.

A very superior quality of Straunz & Wetzel's Soaps; and a lot of Carbon Oil

Just Arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO, PURE CATAWBA, ISABELLA

—and—

Concord Wines,

Of our own vintage, for Medicinal and Sacramental Purposes, are highly Recommended by those who have used them.

They are also Agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER,

And Pitt. Nat. Plow Co's. Plows.

Thanking the Public for their past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share in the future.

All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

You can rely on all goods being fresh, as all our old goods were sold at auction.

SPEYERER & SONS,

apr13;1c

—A Philadelphia man, crazy as a loon, has applied to the Mayor to pay him $1,000,000, alleged to be now due, for mutual adjustment and satisfaction between him, the said Philadelphia man, the Government of the United States, the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek Church and the Jewish Church.

—Baron von Maltitz, an eminent German poet, died at Weimer on the first day of March, at the age of seventy-five.

—A Fellow sues a New York company for $15,000 damages in fishing him out of the dock instead of letting him drown, when he walked off the ferry bridge.

New Advertisements.

Treasurer's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 15th day of March, 1855, entitled "An Act to amend an Act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes," &c., and the several subsequent Acts supplemental thereto, and the several Acts in conformity therewith, requiring and directing the sale of unseated lands for County, State, Borough, School and Road taxes; and the 41st section of the Act of April 29th, 1844, authorizing and directing the return and sale of all real estate as unseated lands are now given in satisfaction of taxes due and unpaid by the owner or others thereof: Also, the Acts authorizing the sale of unseated lots in the boroughs of Bridgewater, Fallston, New Brighton and Rochester, for Borough taxes, the following lots, pieces and tracts of unseated lands, &c., in the county of Beaver, or so much thereof as will pay the arrearage of the taxes accrued thereon for the years 1867 and 1868, and so much back taxes of previous years as remain unpaid, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, on

Monday the 13th day of June, Next,

and be continued by adjournment if necessary.

EBEN ALLISON,

April 13, tkm. *Treas. Beaver Co.*

☞ Persons desirous of paying the taxes due upon any lot or tract in the following list, are notified to do so before the day of sale, as upon that day it will be impossible to attend to such receipts—and no property will be withheld from sale on a mere *promise* of payment.

NOTE.—All property marked with a star (*) is returned under the 41st section of the Act of the 29th of April, 1844.

Sale List for the Taxes of 1867 & 1868.

BIG BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

	Taxes.
Pombert James, 210 acres of land,	$41 07
Roberts' Wylie heirs, 3 lots,	0 18
BEAVER BOROUGH.	
*Edwards Henry J, house and north end of lot No 103,	3 60
Marks Isaac, n. r., 1 lot, No. 107	91
Young Peter, ¼ of lot 29,	20
BOROUGH TOWNSHIP.	
Conrad's Joseph heirs, 4 lots—Nos. 40, 41, 42 and 43,	3 68
*Logan Elizabeth, 1 lot at Vanport, No. 13,	48
Morton Jacob, house in Vanport,	4 70
M'Kinney Catherine, house and lot No 12, in Vanport,	2 06
BRIGHTON TP.	
Dunham's Sylvester heirs, out lots Nos. 98, 99, 101 and 105,—9 acres,	7 20
Mulvane heirs, 124 acres of land,	12 01
M'Cready David, 8½ acres land, Nos. 62 & 64,	2 60
Nees John, lot No. 9,	1 14
WHITEWATER BOROUGH.	
Bilner Matilda, n. r., 4 lots and part of out-lot No. 15,	3 35
*Dunham's Sylvester heirs, house and lot No 9, and 2 lots Nos. 10 and 11,	8 47
Rawden Freeman, 2 lots, Nos. 14 and 15,	5 11
Vera Mary, 3 lots, Vera's plan, Nos. 55, 56, & 57; and part of lot 72,	1 80
DARLINGTON BOROUGH.	
Lyon's James heirs, 1 lot No. 89,	25
DARLINGTON TP.	
Alcorn William, n.r., 35 acres of land,	10 70
Emerick, Kerr & Co., 8½ acres of land,	2 73
Hardy C. A., n.r., 7 acres of land,	13 76
Hardy A. A., n. r., 1 acre of land,	34
Lyon A., 4 acres of land,	2 27
Marks Jacob & Co., Oil Refinery and 2½ acres of land,	6 53
Smith Park & Co., n. r., 3½ acres of land,	1 03
Union Company, 3 acres of land,	1 60
Waugh D. D., 3 acres of land,	2 47
FALLSTON BOROUGH.	
Grant William, 2 lots,	1 40
Hays Adam, 1 lot,	10
Mason Elizabeth, house and 2 acres of land,	10
and 6 lots: Nos. 19, 20, 26, 27, 28 and 52,	19 08
Menor Mrs., 1 lot adjoining Jas. Howell,	70
Rhodes Milton, 2 lots Ramsey's plan, 1 do,	74
Thornsley's plan,	1
Williams Isaac, house and lot No. 4,	4 68
Welch Nancy, 6 lots: Nos. 26, 30, 41, 45, 46 & 51	5 62
HOPEWELL TP.	
*Clarly Leonard, 10 a. land near Logstown,	12
*Vankirk W. M., 1 lot in Logstown,	3 00
INDUSTRY TP.	
Eakin David, 2 lots in Industry, Nos 57 & 77	22
Mead Goodwin, Montgomery Island,	19
MOON TP.	
McDonal's a Wm. heirs, 1 lot adjoining Thos. Kerr, No. 5,	15
NEW BRIGHTON BORO.	
Andrews Joseph, n. r., 4 acres of land,	15 03
Fitzpatrick Edward, 1 lot in Middle Ward,	4 35
Honeywell Robert, 1 lot in M'Comb's plan,	65
Lanz & Russell, ¼ of lot No. 25,	90
*Smith W. Hs, n. r., 1 acre land in north ward	3 70
NORTH SEWICKLEY TP.	
*Harris Benjamin, 87 acres of land adjoining land of Emanuel Evans,	3 77
Ramsey David, n. r., 5 acres of land adjoining land of Thomas Ramsey,	2 50
Welsh Henry, n. r., 2 acres of land,	2 42
OHIO TP.	
Cloud David, 6 acres land near Jesse Smith,	2 43
Ross, S. P., 4 acres of land in Glasgow boro'	9 75
PULASKI TP.	
Allison James, house and lot,	1 91
Dundas James, 30 acres of land,	7 70
Kelker Elizabeth, 2 acres woodland,	1 00
Fetterman N. P., n. r., 37 acres of land,	20 21
Jackson & Knight, 3 acres of land,	1 23
Jackson Thomas, 4 acres on Blockhouse run	1 60
Majors Jeremiah, 20 acres of land,	2 95
Majors Joseph, 35 acres of land,	1 58
Shafnot Jacob, 25 acres of land,	10
Townsend Mrs. Lewis, 5 acres of land,	50
ROCHESTER BORO.	
Boughton Polly, house, stable and ot,	5 18
Boggs Joseph, 3 lots, Porter's plan,	91
Darragh James, 3 lots, Reno's plan, Nos. 140, 141 and 142,	3 38
Davidson Wm., 1 lot No. 13, Pinney's plan,	24
Dickson Joseph H., 11 ¼ adjoining J. Armstrong,	45
Dumbuckor J., 2 lots, 1st sub-division, Nos. 122 and 123,	35
Eaton Wm., 3 lots in 1st sub-division, Nos. 111, 112 and 141,	72
Eaton Wm., 1 lot adjoining John Eaton,	14
Erb Augustine, 1 lot No. 114, Gould's plan,	35
Fenzie Mrs. H. N., 3 unfinished lots in Nos. 137 & 138, Pinney's plan,	86
Foubl Henry, 2 lots, Nos. 21 and 22, Reno's plan,	3 16
Fatzler Christian, 1 lot, No. 320,	1 16
Fife Adam, 1 lot No. 197, Gould's plan,	1 29
*Hunter W. H., 1 lot & lot No. 1,	2 10
Herring Christian, 3 lots, Reno's plan,	81
Jones T. M., 2 lots, Nos. 209 & 228, Pinney's plan,	3 16
Naylor J. J., n. r., 1 lot, No. 76, Gould's plan	39
Kelly Loomis, 3 lots, Reno's plan,	2 24
Metz Peter, n. r., 1 lot, No. 145

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., April 13, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	32 00
½ column,....	11 00	15 00	20 00	32 00	50 00
1 column,....	22 00	30 00	32 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00
special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending April 9, 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Apr. 3	44 deg.	53 deg.	40 deg.
" 4	40 deg.	45 deg.	39 deg.
" 5	33 deg.	40 deg.	28 deg.
" 6	38 deg.	45 deg.	30 deg.
" 7	40 deg.	58 deg.	40 deg.
" 8	34 deg.	59 deg.	48 deg.
" 9	45 deg.	63 deg.	54 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Treasurer's Sale—E. Allison, Treasurer.
Administrator's Notice—Wm. Nevin Adm'r.
Dissolution—Briggs & Mansfield.
Wall Paper—De Zouche & Co.
Buggy for Sale—B. B. Lakin.
Special Notices—Dr. H. S. Hibbard.
Strayed—Frazier, Metzger & Co.
Special Notices—Will Smith & Co.
New Firm—O'Leary & Singleton.
Executor's Notice—John Allison & Thos. Allison, ex'rs.
Special Notices—J. H. Bence.
Special Notices—Jas. A. Fortune.
Boot & Shoe Store—J. D. Miller,
For Rent—J. M. Aber,

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication.

Chas. Chadwick, Beaver,	$2 00
Conrad Weisgarber, Bridgewater,	50
Jas. L. Bowman, Brownsville,	50
John Aber, Industry,	3 00
John Mahaffey, Industry,	3 00
R. Hendrickson, Baden,	2 00
Hugh Garvin, Beaver Falls,	2 00
John Douds, Hopewell,	4 40
G. H. Reisinger, Beaver,	2 00
Charles Katz, New Brighton,	2 00
Thos. Kerr, Shippingport,	2 84
Dr. G. W. Reed, Yolo, Cal.,	2 56
F. Le Goulon, Water Cure,	5 00
F. M. Anderson, Wheeling, Va.,	2 00
Jacob Stone, Parkersville, Mo.,	4 00
A. C. Darragh, Pollock, Pa.,	1 00

Accident.—On last Thursday evening, 7th inst., Mr. A. F. Thomas, of this place, received a severe kick from a horse belonging to Mr. Jas. Stokes. Dr. McKinney was called in and dressed the wound, and he is now getting along as well as could be expected.

HANDSOME Window Curtains, and fixtures of all kinds, at Evan Pugh's, New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

☞ New Dress Goods in great variety cheap at Bence's new store room Beaver. mar;30;3t

BEST refined carbon oil at 35 cts. per gallon, crude oil only 20 cts. per gallon, lamps, lamp chimneys, shades, reflectors, wicks, &c., for sale cheap at Beaver Drug Store. apr6;2t.

MERRIMACK Prints at 12½ cts., at Fortune's, the only ones in Beaver county that can be had at that price.

☞ The largest stock of millinery goods ever brought to this place now opened at Bence's favorite millinery Establishment, Beaver.

HATS and Bonnets done over at Will Smith & Co's., Rochester.

☞ Something new. Hibbard's drug store, just above S. J. Cross & Co's., Rochester, Pa.

Notice.—All persons who have subscribed to the funds of the Young Men's Christian Association of Beaver, who have not yet paid their subscriptions, are requested to pay the same to the Treasurer, R. H. Cooper, at Orr & Cooper's store, at as early a day as possible.
By order of Board of Directors,
J. H. DECKER, Rec. Sec'y.

STAMPED gold and gilt paper at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

☞ Go to Bence's favorite store for Dry Goods, Millinery Goods, Trimmings &c. mar;30;3t

☞ Something new. Hibbard's drug store, just above S. J. Cross & Co's., Rochester, Pa.

SURPRISING—It is surprising that goods can be sold as cheap as they are now being sold, at the "cheap store" of Will Smith & Co's., Rochester.

DON'T forget that Fortune's is the place to buy your Dry Goods cheap and good.

WHITE LEAD.—Fahnestock's strictly pure white lead, in kegs and cans, at manufacturers prices, linseed oil, turpentine, benzine, varnishes, brushes—a good assortment—paints, dry and ground in oil ready for use, at the very lowest prices, for sale at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store. apr6;2w.

Found Drowned.—The lifeless body of Polly Rambo, whose disappearance was noticed in last week's Argus, was found near Liverpool in the Ohio River on last Thursday. A Corner's Jury was empanelled, who, after investigating the matter concluded that she came to her death by drowning. The deceased is supposed to have fallen into the Beaver river after leaving Mr. Stewart's house in Bridgewater, one night during the early part of the week.

☞ Save your money and buy your goods at Bence's, Beaver.

GRAND RUSH at Fortune's, it is astonishing. Call early and secure bargains

☞ Something new. Hibbard's drug store, just above S. J. Cross & Co's., Rochester, Pa.

DON'T FAIL to go to the "cheap store" this week, for cheap goods.
WILL SMITH & Co's.

For Rent.—A frame dwelling house in Industry, Beaver county, Pa., just at the Railroad depot. The house contains five room—two down and three above—with a small lot attached. For particulars inquire of W. P. & J. M. Aber, ex'r's.

A. MORTON'S gold pens, best in the market at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

☞ Go to Bence,s and see the latest styles in Hats and Bonnets.
Grand opening this day. mar;30;3t

☞ Something new. Hibbard's drug store, just above S. J. Cross & Co's., Rochester, Pa.

FINE Table Linen for 50 cents a yard, at the "cheap store," Rochester.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Our stock of pure drugs and chemicals is complete, all the new preparations constantly on hand, prescriptions scientifically compounded at any time during the day or night. Send for circulars. Hugo Andriessen, Beaver Drug Store. apr6;2t.

ALL kinds of goods at Pittsburgh prices, at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester.

☞ Spring Shawls at Bence's.
mar;30;3t

Drug Store.—Dr. Hibbard has just opened a new Drug Store two doors above S. J. Cross & Co.'s, Rochester, Pa. He has a fine lot of fresh drugs, oils, paints, varnishes, toilet soaps, fancy articles, and perfumeries, just received from New York, which he will sell cheaper than ever before sold in this market. He will also have a nice soda water fountain in operation during the warm days. apr13;1m.

A LARGE assortment of Wall Paper at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

☞ Hats and Bonnets altered and done over cheap at Bence's, Beaver.

☞ The cheapest lot of paint, varnish, white wash brushes and sash tools ever sold in this county can be found at Hibbard's drug store, Rochester, Pa.

REMEMBER Fortune's is the place to buy the cheapest goods in Beaver county. Call and see.

Borough Improvement.—The Town Council at a meeting last week resolved to enclose two of the public squares in the Diamond with a neat post and rail fence, and to plant them in shade and ornamented trees. We learn incidentally that these improvements can be made without the levy of any additional borough tax. We are rejoiced that this work is at last taken in hand, and hope to see it completed at an early day.

☞ New style sacks made to order, at Bence's, Beaver.

A MODEL INSTITUTION.—The Iron City College is an institution, not of theories, but of the most rigid, correct, and comprehensive practice. It is an entire business world of itself. Graduating from this college is little else than a change from one business office to another.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

A SPLENDED stock of children's Carriages and Perambulators at Evan Pugh's book and variety store, Broadway New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

NEW Goods received daily at Fortune,s, Diamond, Rochester.

A fresh supply of selected drugs, medicines, chemicals, dye stuffs, soaps and perfumery, just received and for sale at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store. apr6;2t.

Strayed or Stolen.—A bay horse, about 13 hands high, from the paper mill at Beaver Falls on Tuesday evening, April 5th. Any person taking up said horse or giving information where said horse can be found, will be liberally rewarded. The right hind leg of said horse, is very much swollen.
FRAZIER, METZGER & Co.,
Beaver Falls, Pa.

☞ Buy your Dry goods at Bence's, Beaver.

THE finest assortment of Dress Goods in Beaver county, at Fortune's Diamond, Rochester.

AS an appetizer, the Constitution Bitters are the best. As a remedy for headache, they are the best. As a cure for dyspepsia, the Constitution are the best. As a medicine to take, they are the best, and we advise all to try the Constitution Bitters. They are sold by all Druggists.

JUST RECEIVED, cheap Wall Paper at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

☞ Large stock of Muslins, Calicos &c., at Bence's, very cheap. mar;30;3t

Dissolution.—It will be seen by our advertising columns, that the firm of Briggs & Mansfield of the Industry salt works, has been dissolved; and a new one formed, styled "Briggs, Johnson and Ewing." The old firm carry the good wishes of the public with them in other pursuits, as they were careful and accommodating business gentlemen. The new firm is highly recommended by the old one; and we can safely assure the public—from personal acquaintance—that it is well deserved. Let them be liberally patronized.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is no patent medicine humbug gotten up to dupe the ignorant and credulous, nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances, brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Saharah on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two ships. It is a simple, mild, soothing, pleasant remedy, a perfect specific for chronic nasal catarrh, cold in the head, and kindred diseases. The proprietor, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y., offers a reward of $500 for a case of catarrh he cannot cure. For sale by druggists.—Sent by mail, postpaid, for 60 cts. Address the proprietor as above.

Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or golden medical discovery is the great Cough Remedy of the age.

Puffing, of late years, has been reduced to a science in regard to its application to the qualifications of business men, and to the value of goods, wares and merchandize. We, confess to being a novice in that line, having neither studied nor practiced it to any extent. Therefore, when we say that Messrs. Orr & Cooper have the most commodious store room—well filled with dry goods, groceries, queensware, &c., and that they sell cheaply, are fair dealing, courteous men, we wish the public to do us the justice to believe we mean just what we say. Go and see if we are exaggerating. They may be found in the corner of Quay's new block.

☞ Extraordinary inducements offered in millinery goods, at Bence's Establishment. Stock is now complete.

BLACK SILKS.—A good assortment of black silks for sacks and dresses at Bence's, Beaver. Sacks and dresses made to order, after the latest and most approved styles. apr13;4w

Some of our people are leaving for the far west to seek new homes. Some of them, even in the advanced years of life, are also going. We wish them, heartily, abundant success; but, we can hardly reconcile it, that such substantial friends as Thomas Kerr, of Shippingport, should be among the number emigrating from good old Beaver, but such is the fact. He left yesterday (Tuesday) for De Witt, Carroll Co., Mo.

PATTERNS FOR SALE.—Beautiful Dress Goods at Bence's new store, Beaver.

☞ Extraordinary bargains in all kinds and colors of Alpacas at Bence's, Beaver.

Mr. H. M. Donehoo, we are very happy to learn, has just returned from the East where he purchased a large stock of choice Foreign and Domestic cloths, cassimeres and vestings for the Spring season; all of the latest and most stylish designs. Mr. D. is a progressive man; keeps pace with the age; one of the most skillful merchant tailors west of New York, and withal, a courteous gentleman with whom it is a pleasure to deal. His prices range with the times. Give him a call.

LADIES READ THIS.—The undersigned wishes to inform his many friends and customers that he has just returned from the eastern cities, where he has bought a large stock of fresh Dry Goods in beautiful patterns, which are now opened at his new and comodious store room, opposite his former place of business on 3d street Beaver. We want everybody to give us a call at our new store room, feeling satisfied of the beauty, cheapness and variety of the new stock, consisting of Dry Goods, Millinery Goods, Trimmings, Notions &c. Give us an early call, it will amply repay you—we consider it no trouble to show goods.
mar23;4w.] J. H. BENCE.

☞ The Academy.—It affords us no little gratification to bear that our Academy, under the Principalship of Rev. Dr. Scott, is prospering as well as its most sanguine friends were led to anticipate. At the present time there are some thirty odd pupils in attendance, and others are expected during the present week. Those now here are from various sections of the county, the rural districts being well represented. The old Franklin literary society, for so many years a fixture of the Academy, has been revived, and is in a flourishing condition. From all that we can gather, Dr. Scott is not only an efficient Principal, but is in addition, quite popular with the students under his care. Let all give the 'old Academy' a helping hand at the present time, for by doing so, we have scarcely a doubt but that it will soon be restored again to its former usefulness.

☞ Beautiful Poplins at Bence's, Beaver.

☞ Ladies' Cloths, in beautiful colors for summer wear, at Bence's, Beaver.

New Firm. New Goods.—Attention is called to the advertisement of O'Leary & Singleton, No. 148 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa., dealers in notions, fancy goods, toys, &c. This is a new firm; but they have a large store room and have just received a large stock of all goods in their line, which they will sell at reduced prices. It will be seen by their card that they make a speciality of ladies' satchels, fancy baskets and childrens' carriages. If any of our readers want anything in this line let them call on Messrs. O'Leary & Singleton, and we can assure them that they will find everything as we have stated—low prices and good goods.

Justices Commissions.—Commissions for the following named persons have been received by D. Singleton, Recorder, who, after filing their several bonds to the Commonwealth, will be sworn in at the time designated in said commissions:

M. P. Nye,
I. A. W. Edgar,
J. C. Evans,
Jas. D. Butler,
Wm. Shroads,
H. Schramm,
B. Todd,
N. P. Kerr,
Wm. A. Thompson,
D. L. Imbrie,
Wm. Mecklem.

☞ Gimp and straw hats and bonnets done over cheap, at Bence's large millinery Establishment, Beaver.

☞ Artificial Flowers, the largest, stock ever opened in this place, just arrived from the east at Bence's new store opposite his former place of business Beaver. mar;30;3t

How to Catch all the Fish you Want.—Take the juice of smallage or lovage, and mix it with any kind of bait. Bait your hooks and go to fishing, and you will catch all the fish you need. A few drops of oil of rhodium is also good. Another.—Take coceulus indicus, pulverize, and mix with dough; then scatter broadcast over the water. This will be seized with great avidity by the fish, which will so completely intoxicate them that they will turn belly up on the surface of the water by hundreds. Now have a boat ready, and pick up what you want, and put them in a tub of fresh water, and in a few minutes they will be all right again.

We would caution the public against poisoning fish, as there is an act of Assembly severely punishing that offense.

Pay For Exploring the Colorado River.—Capt. Samuel Adams, formerly of this county, and well remembered by many of our citizens, has spent much of his time during the past few years in exploring the Colorado River and its tributaries. Not being in the employ of the Government, his operations have been conducted wholly at his own personal cost, and this cost has not been by any means of a trifling character. While at Washington city a few days ago we were glad to find that a bill was then before Congress to indemnify him for his services. The bill is now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Claims and reads as follows:

Be it enacted &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, directed to pay to Samuel Adams, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty thousand dollars in full for time, labor, and expenses incurred in exploring the Colorado River and its tributaries in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

OBITUARY.

DIED—At his residence in Darlington, Beaver Co., Pa., March 10th 1870 John McClymonds, in the ninety-second year of his age.

The deceased was born June 3, 1778 and was therefore one of our oldest citizens. He was born in Lancaster county, Pa., and moved to this county in the year 1805 or 1806, and lived in the town of Beaver about two years. This was about the time of Burr's conspiracy and the deceased with some others visited a company of his men who had encamped on their way down the Ohio River on the ground now occupied by the town of Sharon. From Beaver he moved to Greersburg (now Darlington) about the year 1807 where he lived up to the time of his death.

Connected thus long with our country what wonderful changes has he been permitted to witness in her history. He has seen her day of small things. But from these small beginnings he has seen her rise in power, influence and wealth, spreading her dominion far and wide and turning her wilderness into a fruitful field. He has seen her pass successfully through two wars; in one of which—that of 1812—he served for a time as Captain. And in her late struggle to crush rebellion, no one felt a deeper interest. He lived to see his country mighty in battle, and glorious in peace.

He was permitted, too, to see the church of which he was a worthy member, in connection with the Presbyterian, O. S., enjoying her share of prosperity—keeping pace with the progress of our country, and growing with her growth. Thus living, he made his influence to be felt in both church, and state. Nor was it otherwise in the family. Here he was honored and esteemed, even to old age. United in marriage to Jane Dunlap, on the 29th of April 1807, he lived joyfully with her as the wife of his youth, for a period of fifty years. Then death separated them, and she was laid in her narrow house. Thither too have his children carried him. Though far separated, they hastened to the scene of their childhood that they might honor their father in death and have the mournful pleasure of accompanying his remains to his long home.

There, by the side of their mother, have they laid him to wait with her the resurrection morn when soul and body being reunited they shall pass into that rest where they neither marry nor are given in marriage but are as the angels of God.

"Paris by Sunlight and Gaslight." A work descriptive of the Mysteries and Miseries, the Virtues, Vices, Splendors, and Crimes of the City of Paris.—By James D. McCabe, Jr. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

The unusual facilities possessed by our first-class Subscription Book Publishers have enabled them to furnish the public with many works of great interest and value; but the most powerful and attractive work of this kind is the book now before us. It is simply the City of Paris photographed by the author's pen and the artist's pencil. It is magnificently illustrated, and is issued in this very best style, almost only absorbs in solid and useful information, but faithfully reproduces the most startling sensations of the gayest City in the world. It tells us how the beauty and splendor of the bright City have been purchased at a frightful cost of misery and suffering; but virtue and vice go arm-in-arm, and how the latter is undermining all the sweet courtesies of social life; and how most fearful crimes are committed and concealed. It tells us of high life and low life; of palaces and hovels; of the Emperor's family, and the workman's household. We mingle freely in the most magnificent and dissipated pleasures, and drop an involuntary tear into the "Common ditches" where the poor sowing girl is laid to rest. All that has made Paris the most beautiful and attractive as well as the gayest and wickedest City in the world, unite to make this book the most interesting we have seen for many a day. The author, writing of what he has seen and experienced, has evidently sought to make his volume not only the most powerful and fascinating sensational work of the day, but also a book which shall hold a place in every man's library as an authority upon the subjects whereof it treats. The book is magnificently illustrated with 150 fine engravings, by the leading artists of France:—Dore, Therond, and others whose names amply attest the character of the work. It is comprised in one large volume of over 800 pages, and sold only by subscription.

We are requested to state that the term of Court, advertised to be held in Beaver by the Sheriff, on the third Monday of this month, has been adjourned to June. Jurors, who were requested to attend at that time, need not now put in "an appearance."

COMMUNICATIONS.

EDUCATIONAL.

BEAVER COUNTY CONTINUED.

FALLSTON BOROUGH.—There are two brick school houses and three schools in this district, classified into one grammar and two primary schools. The schools during the past session gave very general satisfaction; the one hundred and fifty scholars enrolled made marked progress in their respective studies. It would have been eminently proper, had the primary departments given more attention to the principles which underlie the study of orthography. In graded schools, especially, it is an essential matter that scholars be well drilled in the rudiments of learning; and that the utmost care be bestowed on their manner of reciting. I make these general remarks, applicable to all our graded schools, in order to disabuse the minds of many—indeed, too many—of our employers, who think that almost any one of sufficient physical strength, independent of any mental qualifications, is capable of taking charge of the primary departments of our graded schools. No greater mistake than this can be made. If we *must* have the inefficient or the "any one" teachers, let them go into the advanced grades—never into the primary departments. I like the spirit manifested by that laly in the Boston schools who, after having acted as principal of the grammar school for some time, and having an educated ear and a cultivated taste, frequently annoyed by the scholastic inaccuracies of her pupils, learned in the primary rooms, wrote a formal letter to the Board of Education requesting to be promoted, otherwise she would feel constrained to withdraw from the school. The Board, unwilling to lose the services of a valuable teacher, met for the purpose of assuring the lady that they would willingly accede to her request, were there any vacancies to be filled in the more advanced rooms; and, at the same time promising her the honor of promotion the first favorable opportunity. "I think you misapprehend me," she answered. "I wish to be *promoted* to take charge of the primary departments, that is where the post of honor is." And surely the lady was right. If the primary, secondary and tertiary grades are properly conducted and taught, the pupils' progress and proficiency are almost insured in the more advanced grades. It does, indeed, require scholastic attainments and a well disciplined mind to teach in the latter, but more than all these, in the former. The successful primary teacher must be eminently an artist—one who has the power of moulding mind to her own will, and subordinating thought to its proper channels—frequently she is called upon to remodel the whole mental structure (so to speak) of her pupils; hence, the most profound knowledge of mental philosophy is necessary, and the utmost familiarity with the ways of childhood essential. These things, with an ability to impart knowledge correctly and to teach accurately, are some of the attributes of a successful primary teacher. I think, then that teachers should not have an undue ambition to be promoted *in the wrong direction*. I desire, however, to assert that the great majority of our graded school teachers seek positions in the advanced grades, simply on account of the emoluments of the place. Would it not be wise in our Boards of education to adopt a policy that would secure equivalent talent in all of the several grades of the school? The incentive is thrown out—by some Boards—that success in one grade is a passport to a higher one, and with the promotion an advance of salary. Would it not be as well if the Board would pay the advanced salary and retain the successful teacher in the same position, in order that the *pupils* may have the benefit of an enlarged experience and a more familiar acquaintance with the duties of the branches required to be taught in it? True, by promotion the teacher would gain knowledge by coming in contact with other studies; but, are the scholars benefitted? Is the success of the school insured? These questions seem to me to be pertinent at this time. I would pay Worth, Merit, Adaptedness, Success—not Place or Position—no matter whether in the primary, intermediate, or grammar departments. It seems to me that a policy similar to this, is due the True Teacher; and at the same time it would have a most salutary effect upon the advancement and progress of our schools. I have not forgotten that the question has been asked: Upon what basis would you regulate the salary in order that it may be satisfactory to the employed as well as to the employer? I will try to answer this question before I conclude these notes.

But, to return to Fallston borough. It would redound to the educational interests of the town if the Directors would dispose of the present school buildings, purchase a central location, and erect a school house which would contain about three rooms and a hall. The exercises of the past session closed with a very creditable exhibition, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the purchase of school apparatus.

FRANKLIN.—There are five houses and five schools in this district. The houses are comfortable, and quite well furnished with desks, etc. Each school has a full set of outline maps; and, what is still more creditable, they were faithfully used by the majority of the teachers of this township. This was not the case in some schools of the county; there were teachers who evidently regarded them simply as ornaments; while there were others who did not even pay them this respect, but assigned them among the rubbish of the school room. The North Star, Phillis and American schools were fulfilling their mission with a fair degree of success. I have reference to the North Star school when under the care of the teacher who had charge of it last. It is a matter of regret that the former teacher Board of Directors. The Musser school was not progressive. The mind and heart of a teacher must be in the school room with his scholars, and in his calling. It is impossible to do justice and divide the attention among conflicting duties. The practice of dismissing the school for two or three days or a week, as the case may be, for the purpose of attending to other affairs, and then resuming the business of "keeping school" for a time, is not in harmony with the spirit of the age—certainly not in the interests of education or the welfare of the children in charge. Perhaps, if I had visited the Furnace school earlier in the day, there would have been more spirit and energy displayed.

GLASGOW.—One substantial frame building and one school in this district. The house is well seated and has plenty of blackboard surface. The success of this scool may be inferred from the following incident, which I relate as an exhibition of those kindly feelings and sentiments which should exist between directors and the successful teacher. On the last day of school the directors met and unanimously voted a resolution of thanks to the teacher for his faithfulness in the discharge of his duties, and for the very satisfactory manner in which he conducted the school during the term just closed. After which they tendered him the same position for the ensuing term, with an advanced salary if required. I commend the action of this Board to others who are similarly situated.

NEAW'S.—This independent district has one of the finest frame school buildings in the county—comfortable and commodious—a house in which any live teacher would almost regard it as a privilege to impart instruction, and "teach the young idea how to shoot." They deserve a good school, and should have had it.

GEO. M. FIELDS, Co. Supt.

The following communication would have appeared in the last ARGUS if it had reached us before the pages had been closed:

NEW BRIGHTON, April 7, 1870.

MR. EDITOR: The first of April—the great moving day—has this year been of more than ordinary interest in the community. Never before have so many changes taken place as have occurred this spring; some moving west, some east; and many changing residences, and not a few coming from other places.

Notwithstanding it has rained almost incessantly for the last few days, rendering the roads nearly impassible, yet movings might be seen in almost every direction and at all hours of the day.

Quite a number of our citizens have caught the "Western Fever," and some have already gone to the "Far West," and others are preparing to follow; and, although we do not wish to discourage any from trying their fortunes in the west, yet we are sorry to learn that some of our friends who went west, recently, have another fever (*and ague*), and already wish themselves back in Beaver county.

Owing to the partial suspension of the Cutlery Works we have lost quite a number of our citizens who, with their families, have returned east to seek employment elsewhere. We are glad to learn, however, that the *partial* suspension of the works was only *temporary*, and that they are about to be started again with renewed vigor and under a new administration.

And, among the *latest* but not the *least* of the changes, we *reluctantly* note the removal of one of our most esteemed citizens and popular merchants, James H. Stokes. Mr. Stokes has already connected himself with the well known iron firm of Messrs. Pierce, Son & Co., of Sharpsville, near Sharon, Mercer Co.—He takes a half interest in the large store connected with the furnaces, and has entire charge and management of the *merchandise* department of the same. In the removal of Mr. Stokes the town losses one of its most efficient "city fathers," the church a valuable officer, and the community an esteemed citizen. But our loss is the gain of Sharpsville, in the acquisition of a model storekeeper, and a good man in any relation whether public or private. Mr. S. takes with him his valued and popular salesman, Mr. J. W. Knott, who has been so long and so favorably known in this community. His loss will also be severely felt in the different offices and relations he fills so well. We wish them health and prosperity in their new location, and we doubt not they will soon be appreciated among their new acquaintances.

Just at this writing we learn, or rather hear, that Mr. James Corbus, the great grocery man, has sold his block and contemplates removing to the thriving town of Beaver Falls. We hope this may *not* be so, as we do not wish to spare him; but, if he must remove, we consider Beaver Falls the *next best* place.

From all these removals, we fear you may imagine our town is becoming depopulated. This is by no means the case. The removals are more than counterbalanced by the *arrivals* from the country and other places. And, although a great many new houses have been built, yet we have not enough, by far, to accommodate our increasing population.

Our new and elegant railroad buildings are now about ready for occupancy, and of this we are heartily glad, for we have long been ashamed of our old ones. We are also pleased to learn that there is a prospect of two or three large manufacturing establishments about to locate in our town. But, of these you will hear from me again. M.

CONGRESSIONAL.

EDITOR ARGUS:—"A Voter" in the last issue of the *Radical* seems to be quite favorably impressed with an individual who is supposed at present to represent the 24th District in Congress, and whom he styles "Major Donley;" while every body well knows and truly believes that this same M. C. is not a *Major*, but most assuredly a *minor*.

It must, indeed, be a high compliment to any man to say of him that he must spend two years in Washington City—in the hall of our National Legislature—as a Representative *before he is fit* to represent the people who sent him there; that is, that a "term is necessary for him to learn parliamentary usages." And then to think of "A Voter" advocating the renomination of a man of so vast a stock of *natural modesty* as to be so kept "*back and retired*," as to be of no use to his constituents the first two years he is in Congress.

To carry out the idea of "A Voter," we shall be obliged to send our Representatives in Congress to Washington *two years in advance*, so as to have them learn "parliamentary usages," overcome and get rid of their *natural modesty when thrown among his equals and superiors*, and thus be prepared to *do something* for their constituents and the country at large.

The urgent necessity for some such a course as this in order to qualify our present Representative for his responsible position, has no doubt suggested this novel idea to "A Voter;" but whether the people will be willing to pay the expenses which such a long preliminary course of instruction in "parliamentary usages" will necessarily subject them to, is a question which can not now be answered.

It may, indeed, be "a severe reflection" on a man to throw him aside at the close of the first term; but allow me to ask "A Voter" whether we—the people, I mean—are to consider in this case the interests and feelings simply of *a man*, or the more important and paramount interests of an entire Congressional district? If *a man*, upon trial, is found incompetent for the position to which his fellow-citizens elevate him, as is the case with our present Representative, it is not only the privilege, but it is the duty of the party which elevated him to throw him aside, and to fill his place with a reliable and capable man. Our present Representative is, no doubt, a man of good moral character, and that character is I presume not only above suspicion at Washington, but in all places on earth; and I have no doubt—in fact I know—there are at least ten thousand men in the 24th District whose "moral character at Washington is above suspicion," and whose moral character *at home* is also above suspicion; yet they are not fit to represent this district in Congress, nor have they the *presumption* to think they are qualified for, or to aspire to, any such lofty position.

"A Voter" is evidently totally ignorant of public sentiment in this county and in this District. If Major Donley ever had any popularity, it is certain that he has been unfortunate enough to lose it all, and this "A Voter" will learn, if he is now ignorant of the fact, before he is ninety days older. If he is not enlightened within that time, I have only to say that I am not now nor ever was.

A SOLDIER.

EDITOR ARGUS:—We of the South Side of the river, were no little surprised on reading over the proceedings of the Legislature to find that certain enterprising gentlemen of Beaver county, had applied for a charter of incorporation to build us a Railroad on our side, and if such be really their intention we are ready to give them all honor, but the nature of circumstances and the public character of some of the would-be-corporators compels us to look upon the measure with a good degree of suspicion. It seems passing strange that among the many wealthy and influential men living along the proposed line of this road, and who are so deeply interested in its immediate construction none have been invited to enter their names among the list of corporators, but when we find among the names leading officers of other powerful rival corporations, we are led at least to suspect that some of our neighbors on your side of the river, are lending their aid and influence to retard the progress of an improvement in which we are so deeply interested. The people of the South side are watching with eagle eyes every movement of these gentlemen and woe be to that man or men who for one moment interferes or attempts to retard our interest; we would advise him not to set foot upon our soil even if he carried in his pocket a pre-emption right.

I see that certain parties—your worthy cotemporary for one—is busily engaged in endeavoring to forestall public opinion in regard to who shall be our next nominee for Congress. Let me say to these parties their efforts are futile. The people will select for themselves such men and such usages as will suit their interest, in utter disregard of the whims of public plunderers and political demagogues. SOUTH SIDE.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

—That notorious and irrepressible specimen of the XVth Amendment, Armsted Skinner, is again in trouble and in jail. It all happened in this way: One of Armsted's neighbors, a white woman named Staub, had had some neighborly "onpleasantness" with the wife of the aforesaid Armsted. Now, Armsted, realizing the fact that all such broils are undignified and unbecoming, and wishing to have the matter stopped for all the time to come, threatened to knock out the brains of his neighbor, and do her some other great bodily injury. Mrs. Staub did not wish the quarrel stopped in that way, and appealed to Justice Marshman to act as a mediator between her enemy and herself. The Squiresent for Armsted, and after a little friendly talk with him, gave him an order for his boarding and lodging until the next term of court.—*Wash. Examiner.*

—A correspondent gives us some facts in regard to the scare at the Union School exhibition at Burgettstown, on the evening of the 25th. Just after the exercises had commenced the alarm was given that the floor was sinking. Immediately the wildest excitement ensued, a rush was made for the stairway, but it was already blocked up, and there was no egress in that direction.

About this time the stage gave way and came down with a crash. This served to increase the panic, as it was thought that part of the floor was going down. Some of the ladies fainted, and a few of both sexes tried to jump out of the windows. After the first panic the audience went quietly down stairs and dispersed.

Very fortunately no one was seriously hurt. As the exhibition was postponed, the scholars propose to have it at some future day.

—On Saturday night, 26th ult., a very distressing accident occurred on the Youghlogheny river, opposite Coultersville, by which a man named Gilbert Stewart and his wife lost their lives. They had been at Coultersville stopping with Mr. Wm. Beveridge, a relative, about seven miles above McKeesport, and in company with two men, Byron Malone and Harry Jacobs, started for home on the opposite side of the river. They took passage in an old scow of scarcely sufficient capacity for three persons, which, after being some distance out from shore commenced leaking. The parties who were not rowing endeavored to keep the boat afloat by constant bailing but despite their efforts the water gained on them rapidly. The night being very dark, they became bewildered and lost their way. For more than an hour the leaky craft was kept afloat, but finally sunk. Malone and Jacobs succeeded in reaching shore, though nearly exhausted. Mr. Stewart endeavored to rescue his wife, and both were drowned. Mr. Stewart was a coal miner by occupation, and leaves a family of small children in a destitute condition.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

—We regret to learn that our friend, Mr. Jas. Henderson, Cashier of the First National Bank, of this place, sprained his ankle very severely, on Thursday of last week, and is unable to walk without the aid of a crutch. He still attends to his office duties, however, and is carried to and from the office on a public conveyance.—*Wellsville Union.*

—Mr. John McPherson had one of his eyes badly injured, at the railroad shops a few days since, by getting some particle in it, and some of his fellow workmen, in trying to relieve him, made it worse. As it is, he can hardly see out of the injured member, and the probabilities are that the sight will never be recovered.

John Hannigan was tried before Mayor Love, of Steubenville, on the 25th ult., for stabbing James Swift, and bound over in the sum of $300 for his appearance at Court.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

—A sad case of drowning occurred at Huntingdon, on Saturday morning last. Two men, named David Westbrook and John Hoffman, were coming down the Juniata river in a skiff, when it struck the Broadtop trestle work and broke in two, precipitating the men into the river, which was very high from the recent rains. The men tried to swim to the shore, calling piteously for help. A number of persons near heard their cries and came to the shore, and threw out some planks in order to save them, but all their attempts failed. Westbrook sunk about a hundred feet from the shore and Hoffman who swam to within fifty feet of the shore, made an effort to take off his hat, when he also sunk and was drowned. Hoffmah leaves a wife and four children, and Westbrook a wife.

—On Monday last, Emanuel Nicodemus, of South Woodberry tp., was hauling logs with a four-horse team, and in the gap below Pattonsville the horses became frightened and ran into Yellow Creek, which, owing to the late freshet was very high. The two lead horses became disengaged from the others and swam out, but the wagon was too heavy for the other two which would certainly have drowned had it not been for a Mr. Rohrer, of Pattonsville, who swam in and cut the traces.

GREENE COUNTY.

—Benj. J. Ross, of Richhill tp., was killed on the 30th. He, in company with another man, were rolling in saw logs over the rocks at Kincaid's mills. They had gotten the logs over, and Mr. Ross had walked down under a hanging rock, when it fell on him, crushing him instantly without any warning whatever. The weight of the rock was estimated at three tons or more. He leaves a wife and three small children.

BUTLER COUNTY.

—Joseph Graham, Esq., of Jefferson tp., when on his way home from Butler last Tuesday evening, was kicked on the left knee by a horse of Mr. Stewart Cochran's. Mr. Graham was badly, though not seriously hurt.—*Eagle.*

—Mr. John Meharg, of Penn tp., last August, reached his one hundreth year of age. He was born in Cumberland county, this State, and emigrated to this county many years ago. He rises at six o'clock in the morning, and enjoys his meals as well as he ever did. He walks out and around the farm with, for a man of his years astonishing activity—converses freely—has a good memory, and details circumstances which occurred *eighty* years ago with wonderful accuracy. His life has been that of a good, pious christian, the church claiming him as one of its most worthy members for at least sixty years. Equanimity of temper, kindness of heart, forgiving disposition and charity for the faults of others, has added one hundred years to his life, and will keep his memory green for many more years after he shall be numbered with the dead.

—James Fulton, son of Alex. Fulton, Esq., of Sandy Hill, Middlesex tp., had his collar bone broken on the 22d ult., by a bat accidentally slipping from the hands of his teacher. He is getting along as well as could be expected.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

—On Tuesday last, a young man, son of Mrs. Simsox, a widow lady of Croton, was helping to move, holding the goods in the wagon, losing his hold, he fell to the ground, and the wagon ran over him, breaking his thigh bone. On Wednesday evening another son, 10 years old, was playing ball, and falling down, another boy accidentally stepped on his arm, breaking it in two places.

—On Monday evening of last week a young man who was

SELECT MISCELLANY.

THE CRIMINAL WITNESS.

In the spring of 1861, I was called to Jackson, Alabama to attend court, having been engaged to defend a young man who had been accused of robbing the mail. I arrived early in the morning and immediately had a long conference with my client. The stolen mail bag had been recovered, as well as letters from which money had been rifled. These letters were given me for examination, and I returned them to the prosecuting attorney. Having got through my private preliminaries about noon, and as the case would not come off before the next day, I went into court to see what was going on.

The first case that came up was one of theft, and the prisoner was a young girl not more than seventeen years of age, named Elizabeth Madworth. She was very pretty, and bore that mild innocent look which you seldom find in a culprit. She had been weeping profusely, but as she found so many eyes upon her, she became too frightened to weep more.

The complaint against her set forth that she had stolen a hundred dollars from a Mrs. Naseby, and as the case went on, I found that Mrs. Naseby, a wealthy widow living in the town, was the girl's mistress. The poor girl declared her innocence in the wildest terms; but circumstances were hard against her. A hundred dollars in bank notes had been stolen from her mistress' room, and she was the only one that had access there.

At this juncture, when the mistress was upon the stand, a young man caught me by the arm. He was a fine looking young man, and big tears stood in his eyes.

'They tell me you are a good lawyer;' he whispered.

'I am a lawyer,' I answered.

'Then do save her. You certainly can do it, for she is innocent.'

'Is she your sister?'

'No sir,' he added; 'but—but—here he hesitated.

'Has she no counsel?' I asked.

'None that's good for anything, nobody that'll do anything for her. Oh, save her! and I'll give you all I've got. I cannot give you much, but I can raise something.'

I reflected a moment. I cast my eyes toward the prisoner, and she was at that moment looking at me. She caught my eye, and the volume of humble entreaty I read in her glance resolved me in a moment.

I arose and went to the girl and asked her if she wished me to defend her. She said yes. I then informed the court that I was ready to enter into the case, and the murmur of satisfaction that ran quickly through the room told me where the sympathies of the people were. I asked for a moment's cessation that I might speak with my client. I went and sat down by her side and asked her to state candidly the case. She told me that she had lived with Mrs. Naseby two years and had never had any trouble before. About two weeks ago, she said, her mistress lost a hundred dollars.

'She missed it from her drawer,' the girl said to me, 'and asked me about it. I said I knew nothing about it. That Nancy Luther told Mrs. Naseby that she saw me take the money from the drawer—that she watched me through the keyhole. They went to my trunk and found twenty-five dollars of the missing money there. But, sir, I never took it, and somebody must have put it there.'

I then asked her if she suspected any one.

'I don't know,' she said, 'who could have done it but Nancy. She has never liked me because she thought I was better treated than she. She is the cook. I was the chambermaid.'

She pointed Nancy Luther out to me. She was a stout, bold-faced girl somewhere about twenty-five years old, with a low forehead, small gray eyes, a pug nose, and thick lips. I caught her glance at once, as it rested upon the fair young prisoner, and the moment I detected the look of hatred which I read there, I was convinced that she was the rogue.

'Nancy Luther did you say that girl's name was?' I asked, for a new light had broken in upon me.

'Yes, sir.'

I left the court room and went to the prosecuting attorney and asked him for the letters I had handed him—the ones that had been stolen from the mail-bag. He gave them to me, and having selected one, I returned the rest, and told him I would see he had the one I kept before night. I then returned to the court room and the case went on.

Mrs. Naseby resumed her testimony. She said she entrusted the room to the prisoner's care, and that no one else had access there save herself. Then she described about the missing money, and closed by telling how she had found twenty-five dollars in the prisoner's trunk.

She could swear it was the identical money she had lost, in two tens and a five dollar note.

'Mrs Naseby,' said he, 'when you first missed the money, had you any reason to believe that the prisoner had taken it?'

'No, sir.'

'Had you ever before detected her in any dishonesty?'

'No, sir.'

'Should you have thought of searching her trunk had not Nancy Luther advised and informed you?'

'No, sir.'

Mrs Naseby left the stand, and Nancy Luther took her place. She came up with a bold look, and upon me she cast a defiant look, as much as if to say, 'trap me if you can.' She gave me the evidence as follows:

'She said that on the night the money was taken she saw the prisoner goin up stairs, and from the sly manner in which she went up she suspected all was not right. She followed her up; Elizabeth went to Mrs. Naseby's room and shut the door after her. I stooped down and looked through the keyhole, saw her take out money and put it in her pocket. Then she stooped down and picked up the lamp, and as I saw that she was coming out I hurried away.'

I called Mrs. Naseby to the stand.

'You said that no one save yourself and prisoner had access to your room,' I said. 'Now could Nancy Luther have entered the room if she wished?'

'Certainly, sir; I mean that no one else had any right there.'

I saw that Mrs. Naseby, though naturally a hard woman, was somewhat moved by poor Elizabeth's misery.

'Could the cook have known by any means in your knowledge, where your money was?'

'Yes, sir; for she has often come to my room while I was there, and I have often given her money to buy provisions of market men who happened to come along with their wagons.'

'One more question. Have you known of the prisoner having used any money since this was stolen?'

'No, sir.'

I now called Nancy Luther back and she began to tremble a little tho' her look was as bold and defiant as ever.

'Miss Luther,' I said, 'why did not you inform your mistress of what you had seen without waiting for me to ask about the lost money?'

'Because I could not at' once make up my mind to expose the poor girl,' she answered promptly.

'You say you looked through the keyhole and saw her take the money?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Where did she place the lamp when she did so?'

'On the bureau.'

'In your testimony you said she stooped down when she picked it up. What did you mean by that?'

The girl hesitated, and finally she said, she did not mean anything, only that she picked up the lamp.

'Very well,' said I, 'how long have you been with Mrs. Naseby?'

'Not quite a year, sir.'

'How much does she pay you a week?'

'A dollar and three-quarters.'

'Have you taken any of your pay since you have been here?'

'Yes, sir.'

'How much?'

'I don't know.'

'Why don't you know?'

'How should I? I have taken it at different times, just as I wanted it, and kept no account.'

'Now, if you had wished to harm the prisoner, could you have raised twenty five dollars to put in her trunk?'

'No, sir,' she replied with indignation.

'Then you have not laid up any money since you have been here?'

'No, sir; only what Mrs. Naseby may owe me.'

'Then you did not have any twenty-five dollars when you came there?'

'No sir, and what's more the money found in that girl's trunk was the money Mrs. Naseby lost. You might have known that if you'd remembered what you asked her.'

This was said very sarcastically, and listened for a crusher upon the idea that she should have put the money in the prisoner's trunk. However, I was not overcome entirely.

'Will you tell me if you belong to this State?'

'I do.'

'In what town?'

She hesitated, and for an instant the bold look forsook her. But she finally answered.

'I belong to Somers, Montgomery county.'

I next turned to Mrs. Naseby.

'Do you ever take a receipt from your girls when you pay them?'

'Always.'

'Can you send and get one of them for me?'

'She has told you the truth, sir, about the payment,' said Mrs. Naseby.

'Oh, I don't doubt it,' I replied; 'particular proof is the thing for the court room. So if you can, I wish you would procure the receipt.'

She said she would willingly go if the court said so. And the court said so, and so she went. Her dwelling was not far off, and she soon returned and handed me four receipts, which I took and examined. They were signed in a strange staggering hand by the witness.

'Now, Nancy Luther,' I said, turning to the witness and speaking in a quick, startling tone, at the same time looking her sternly in the the eye, 'please tell the court and jury, and me where you got the seventy-five dollars you sent in your letter to your sister in Sumers.'

The witness started as though a volcano had burst at her feet. Then turning pale as death, and every limb shook violently. I waited till the people could have an opportunity to see her motions and then I repeated the question.

'I—never—sent any,' she gasped.

'You did!' I thundered, for I was excited now.

'I—didn't,' she faintly muttered, grasping the railing by her side for support.

'May it please your honor, and gentlemen of the jury,' I said, as soon as I had looked the witness out of countenance, 'I am here to defend a man who was charged with robbing the mail and in my preliminary examination had access to the letters which had been torn open and robbed of money. When I entered upon this case, and heard the name of this witness, I went out and got this letter which I now hold, for I remembered having seen one bearing the signature of Nancy Luther. This letter was taken from the mail bag, and it contained seventy-five dollars, and by looking at the postmark you will observe that it was mailed the day after the hundred dollars were taken from Mrs. Naseby's drawer. I will read it for you if you please.

The court nodded assent, and I read the following, which was without date, save that made by the postmaster upon the outside. I give it *verbatim*:

'SISTER DORCUS:—I send ya here seventy-five dollars which I want ya to kepe for me till I cum hum, I can't kepe it see im-shured it will git stole don't speak won word to a livin' soul about this don't want nobody to know ive got onny money ive won't now will you. I am fust rate only that gude for nothing swipe of his mad wife is here yit but I hop to git over now—you know I rote you about her, give my love to all enquirin' friends. This from your sister till deth.' NANCY LUTHER.

'Now, your honor,' I said, as I gave him the letter, 'it is directed to Dorcus Luther, Sumers, Montgomery county. And you will observe that one hand wrote the letter and signed the receipts, and the jury will so observe. And now I will only add, how it was disposed of. Seventy-five dollars was sent off for safe keeping, while the remaining twenty-five were placed in the prisoner's trunk for the purpose of covering the real criminal. Of the tone of parts of the letter you must judge. I now leave my client's case in your hands.

The case was giving to the jury immediately following their examination of the letter. They had heard from the witness's own mouth that she had no money of her own, and without leaving their seats they returned a verdict of 'Not Guilty.'

I will not describe the scene that followed; but if Nancy Luther had not been arrested for theft, she would have been obliged to seek protection of the officers, or the excited people would have maimed her at least if they had not done more. The next morning I received a note handsomely written, in it I was told that the within was but a slight token of the gratitude due me for the effort in behalf of the poor defenceless maiden. It was signed by 'Several Citizens,' and contained one hundred dollars. Shortly afterwards, the youth who had first begged me to take up the case, called upon me with all the money he could raise, but I showed him that I had already been paid, and refused his hard earnings. Before I left town I was a guest at his wedding—my fair client being the happy bride.

Woman's Rights.

I pitched my tent in a small town in Injiana one day, & while I was standing at the dore takin money, a deputashun of ladies came up and said they was members of the Banksersville Female Moral Reformin and Wimmin's Rites Associashen, and the axed me if they could go in without payin.

'Not exactly,' sez I, 'but you can pay without a goin in.'

'Do you know who we air?' said one of the wimmin—a tall and feroshus looking critter, with a blue cotton umbrella under her arm—'do you know who we air, sir?'

'My impreshun is,' said I, 'from a kersery view, that you air females.'

'We air, sur,' said the fero-hus woman—'we belong to a society which believes in razen her to her proper speer—which believes she is endowed with as much intelect as man is—which believes she is trampled on and abused—who will resist hence-th and forever the encroachment of proud & domineering men.'

Dooring the discourse, the excentric female grabbed me by the coat collar and was swinging her umbrella wildly over my head.

'I hope marm,' sez I, starting back, 'that your intenshuns is honorable? I am a lone man here in a strange place, and besides I have a wife to hum.'

'Yes,' cried the female, 'and she's a slave! Doth she never dream of freedom—doth she never think of throwing off the yoke of tyranny & thinkin and votin for herself? Doth she never think of these ere things?'

'Not bein what you call born fool,' sez I, 'she duzn't think much about it, & can safely say that she dothunt.'

'O, who! who!' screamed the female, swingin her umbreller in the air. 'O, whot is the price that woman pays for her experience.'

'I don't know,' sez I, the price to my show is 15 cents per individual.'

'& can't our society go in free?' asked the female.

'Not if I know it,' said I.

'Crooli, crooli man!' she cried, and burst into tears.

'Won't you let my daughter in?' said another of the excentric women, taking me affecshunitly by the hand—'O, please let my daughter in—she's a sweet gushing child of natur.'

'Let her gush,' roared I, as mad as I could stick at the infurnal nonsense, 'let her gush!' Whereupon they all sprang back with the simultaneous observashun that I was a brute.

'My female friends,' said I, 'before you leave I have a few remarks to make.' Wa them well. The female woman is one of which this land can bost. It's impossible to get along without her. Had there bin no female wimmin in the world, I should scersely be here with my unparalelled show on this occashun. She is good in sickness and good in wellness—good all the time. O, woman, woman!' I cried, my feelins worked up to a high beetle pitch, 'you air an angel when you behave yourself; but when you take off your proper apparel, & (metyforically speaken) get into pantyloons—when you desert your fireside, and with your heads full wimmin's rites noshuns, go around like sorin lyons, seekin whom you may devour, in short, when you try to play man you play the devil, and air an emfatic nocsance. My female friends,' I continued, as they were indignantly departin, 'wa well what A. Ward has said.'

A. WARD.

Mark Twain's Adventure with the Revenue Assessor.

The first notice that was taken of me when I 'settled down' recently, was by a gentleman who said he was an Assessor, and connected with the United States Internal Revenue Department. I said I had never heard of his branch of business before, but I was very glad to see him, all the same—would he sit down? He sat down. I did not know anything particular to say, and yet I felt that people who have arrived at the dignity of keeping house must be conversational, must be easy and sociable in company. So, in default of anything else to say, I asked him if he was opening his shop in our neighborhood.

He said he was. [I did not wish to appear ignorant, but *had* hoped he would mention what he had for sale.]

I ventured to ask him 'how was trade?' and he said, 'So-so.'

I then said we would drop in, and if we liked his house as well as any other, we would give him our custom.

He said he thought we would like his establishment well enough to confine ourselves to it—said he never saw anybody who would go off and hunt up another man in his line after trading with him once.

That sounded very complacent, but barring that natural expression of villainy which we all have, the man looked honest enough.

I do not know how it came about, exactly, but gradually we appeared to melt down and run together, conversationally speaking, and then everything went along as comfortably as clock work.

We talked, and talked, and talked—at least I did. And we laughed, and laughed, and laughed—at least he did. But all the time I had my presence of mind about me—I had my native shrewdness turned on 'full head,' as the engineers say. I was determined to find out all about his business in spite of his obscure answers; and I was determined I would have it out of him without his suspecting what I was at. I meant to trap him with a deep, deep ruse. I would tell him all about my own business, and he would naturally so warm to me during this seductive burst of confidence, that he would tell me all about his affairs before he suspected what I was about. I thought to myself, my son, you little know what an old fox you are dealing with. I said:

'Now you would never guess what I made lecturing this winter and last spring?'

'No—don't believe I could to save me. Let me see—let me see. About two thousand dollars, maybe?' But no—no, sir, I know you couldn't have made that much. Say seventeen hundred maybe?'

'Ha-ha! I knew you couldn't. My lecturing receipts for last spring and this winter were fourteen thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars—what do you think of that?'

'Why, it is amazing—perfectly amazing. I will make a note of it. And you say even this wasn't all?'

'All! Why, bless you, there was my income from the Buffalo *Express* for four months—about—about—well what should you say to about eight thousand dollars, for instance?'

'Say! Why, I should like to see myself rolling in just such another ocean of affluence. Eight thousand! I'll make a note of it. Why, man—and on top of all this I am to understand that you had still more income?'

'Ha-ha-ha! Why, you are only in the suburbs of it, so to speak. There is my book. "The Innocents Abroad"—price $3 50 to 5 00, according to the binding. Listen to me. Look me in the eye. During the last four months and a half, saying nothing of sales before that—but just simply during the four months and a half ending March 15, 1870, we've sold nine-ty-five thousand copies of that book! Ninety-five thousand! Think of it. Average four dollars a copy, say. It's nearly four hundred thousand dollars, my son. I get half.'

'The suffering Moses! I'll set *that* down. Fourteen-seven-fifty—eight—two hundred. Total, say—well, upon my word, the grand total is about two hundred and thirteen or fourteen thousand dollars. *Is* that possible?'

'Possible! If there's any mistake it's the other way. Two hundred and fourteen thousand, cash, is my income for this year, it *I* know how to cipher.'

Then the gentleman got up to go. It came over me most uncomfortably that may be I had made my revelations for nothing, besides being flattered into stretching them considerably by the stranger's astonished exclamations. But no; at the last moment the gentleman handed me a large envelope, and said it contained his advertisement; and that I would find out all about his business in it.

As soon as he was gone I opened his advertisement. I studied it attentively for four minutes. I then called up the cook and said:

'Hold me while I faint. Let Maria turn the batter-cakes.'

By-and-by, when I came to, I sent down to the rum mill on the corner, and hired an artist by the week to sit up nights and curse that stranger, and give me a lift occasionally in the daytime when I came to a hard place.

Ah, what a miscreant he was! His 'advertisement' was nothing in the world but a wicked tax return.

It was plain that the stranger had enabled me to make an ass of myself. It was very, very plain, and I went out and hired another artist. By working on my vanity the stranger had seduced me into declaring an income of $24,000. By law $1,000 of this is exempt from income tax—the only relief I could see, and it was only a drop in the ocean. At the legal five per cent, I must pay over to the Government the appalling sum of ten thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, income tax.

[I may remark in this place, that I did not do it.]

I am acquainted with a very opulent man, whose house is a palace, whose table is regal, whose outlays are enormous, yet a man who has no income, as I have often noticed, by the revenue returns, and to him I went for advice in my distress. He took my dreadful exhibition of receipts; he put on his glasses, he took his pen, and presto!—I was a pauper! It was the neatest thing that ever was. He did it simply by deftly manipulating the bill of 'DEDUCTIONS.' He set down my State, national and municipal taxes at so much; my losses by shipwreck, fire, &c., at so much; my losses on real estate—on live stock sold—on payments for rent or homestead—on 'repairs, improvements, interest'—on previously taxed salary as officer of the United States army, navy, revenue service, and other things. He got astonishing 'deductions' out of each and every one of these matters—each and every one of them. And when he was done, he handed me the paper, and I saw at a glance that during the year 1869 my income, in the way of profits, had been *one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars and forty cents.*

'Now,' said he, 'the thousand dollars is exempt by law. What you want to do is to go and swear this document in, and pay tax on the two hundred and fifty dollars.'

[While he was making this speech, his little boy Willie lifted a two dollar greenback out of his vest pocket and vanished with it; and I would bet anything that if my stranger were to call on that little boy to-morrow he would make a false return of his income.]

'Do you,' said I, 'do you always work up the 'deductions' after this fashion in your own case, sir?'

'Well, I should say so! If it were not for those o'even saving clauses under the head of 'Deductions,' I should be beggared every year, to support this hateful and wicked, this extortionate and tyrannical Government.'

This gentleman stands away up among the very best of the solid men of Buffalo—the men of moral weight, of commercial integrity, of unimpeachable social spotlessness—and so I bowed to his example. I went down to the revenue office, and under the accusing eyes of my old visitor I stood up and swore to lie after lie, fraud after fraud, villainy after villainy, till my immortal soul was coated inches and inches thick with perjury and my self respect was gone forever and ever.

But what of it? It is nothing more than thousands of the highest, and richest, and proudest, and most respected, honored and courted men in America do every year. And so I don't care. I am not ashamed. I shall simply, for the present, talk little and wear fire proof gloves, lest I fall into certain habits irrevocably.

MARK TWAIN.

A DESPERATE LEAP.

A TALE OF THE BLACKHAWK WAR.

In the spring of 18—I received a letter from an old friend of mine, whose name was Frank Nolan, inviting me to come and spend a month or two with him in his home in Illinois, to which State he had emigrated some ten or twelve years prior to my visit. There was plenty of game where my friend Nolan lived, and as I was passionately fond of hunting, you may be sure that I was not slow in accepting his invitation.

Two or three weeks after the receipt of the letter, found me, rifle in hand, descending from the stage at the little village of A——. I found my friend waiting for me with a spanking team of bays, and in a few minutes I was seated beside him in the light wagon, and we were rolling over the prairie in the direction of his house, which he informed me was thirty miles distant from A——.

It was nearly dark when we at length drew up in front of the house, which was a common log structure, built more with an eye to strength than beauty, for at the time Nolan settled the Indians were very troublesome, and more than once had the rude log fortress held the Indians at bay. Nolan's family consisted of four—himself, his wife and two children, a boy and a girl. The latter was but two or three years of age, the former, whose name was James, was fourteen. He was, like myself, fond of hunting, most of his time being spent in the woods, or roaming over the boundless prairies in quest of game. Nolan's farm was situated on a small tributary of the Mississippi river, and his nearest neighbor's house was four or five miles distant.

Since my arrival there had been some talk of an Indian outbreak—some whites having committed great acts of violence upon the Indians.—The latter took up arms, and a war would have certainly taken place but for the able and prudent officer, Gen. Gaines, who convened a council of the principal chiefs, in which it was agreed that the Indians should instantly remove to the western bank of the Mississippi. All trouble from the Indians in that section of the country was now considered at an end.

I arose early one bright and beautiful morning, shouldered my rifle, and accompanied by James, started for the woods, which were separated from the house by a narrow strip of prairie. Upon reaching the cover of the woods we separated, each taking a different direction, and agreeing to meet at a point about five miles distant, on the banks of the Mississippi. I had nearly reached the river, when I succeeded in bringing down a fine deer. Reloading my rifle, I stood it against a tree, drew my knife, and was stooping down to skin the animal, when the report of a rifle broke the stillness, and a sharp twinge of pain in my side told me that I was wounded. Springing to my feet, I beheld through the underbrush seven or eight hideously painted Indians rushing towards me with uplifted hatchets, while the forest echoed with their demoniac yells.

Maddened by the pain of my wound I snatched up my gun and shot the foremost through the heart. My blood was now fairly up. Clubbing my heavy rifle, I sprung among the savages, and with two well directed blows, I laid two of them senseless at my feet. I was fast getting weak from loss of blood, and the savages recovering from the surprise my sudden onslaught had occasioned, now rushed at me in a body, and after a brief but fierce struggle, I was overpowered and securely bound. One of the fallen savages, who seemed to have been only stunned, now staggered to his feet, and seeing me, he uttered a savage howl of rage, snatched a hatchet from the belt of the nearest Indian sprang toward me. For a few moments the bright steel flashed and glittered in the sunlight, the savage seeming to gloat in my helplessness; but the rest were not satisfied to see me die so easily, for one who appeared to be the leader of the gang now sprang forward and caught the uplifted tomahawk. He spoke a few words to the other in the Indian language, which seemed to have the effect of making him relinquish his design, for he returned the tomahawk to its owner and again approached me.

'You hurt Injun,' he said, pointing to a deep gash in his forehead, glaring into my face with his bloodshot eyes. 'Ugh, you burn,' and the imp twisted his face, signifying the pain I would experience.

I did not reply but turned my back to my tormentor, who, seeing he could not provoke me, rejoined his companions, who were busily engaged in cutting up the deer that I had killed.

Having completed this they drug me to my feet, and started through the forest leading in the direction of the river.

The sun was still an hour high when the savages crossed the river on a rude raft which they had hastily constructed, and encamped on a high bluff that overhung the river. After feasting on the venison which they had brought with them, one of the Indians bound me to a large oak tree, and then rejoined his companions.

I closed my eyes to shut out the terrible reality, but I was soon roused to a sense of my situation by the rip of a tomahawk within a few inches of my head. Opening my eyes, I soon comprehended the state of things.

The savages were amusing themselves by ascertaining who could send his hatchet closest to my body without touching me. I again opened my eyes as a tomahawk came fearfully close to my side. At the same instant I felt the thongs that confined me loose, and looking down I saw that the hatchet had come so close as to sever the thongs that confined me to the tree. Realising my situation in an instant, I grasped the tomahawk and sunk it in the brain of a savage who was coming forward to bind me again to the tree. Then with a yell of defiance I sprang over the cliff.

Down! down! I shot with lightning like velocity, far beneath the angry, foamy waters of the river. Fortunately, the water was deep and I rose to the surface uninjured, and being a good swimmer, I struck out boldly for the opposite shore. The redskins discharged their rifles at me but their bullets all fell wide off the mark.

When I again looked around, the savages were no longer visible, they had doubtless gone up the river to where they had left the raft. And I was right; for when I reached the middle of the stream, the raft bearing the three redskins made its appearance.

A shrill cry of triumph from the occupants of the raft told me that I was discovered. The next moment the sharp crack of a rifle echoed over the water, and the foremost redskin threw his arms wildly in the air, and plunged into the water. I strained every nerve to reach the shore, which was yet thirty or forty yards away. The raft impelled by the swift current and the united efforts of the two savages, was but a few yards distant. My only chance was to dive under the water, which I lost no time in doing. When I arose to the surface the raft was just brushing past me.—Quick as thought I grasped one of the logs and swung myself upon it. One glance revealed to me the state of affairs. Stretched lifeless in the center of the raft, with a bullet thro' his brain, lay one of the two savages. The other, my old enemy, was peering into the water, evidently watching for my appearance. Noiselessly I crept forward toward the unsuspecting savage with the dead savage's knife in my hand. When a few feet distant I made, a sudden bound, grasped the imp by the throat with one hand, and hurled him backward on the raft. Another instant and the glittering knife was buried to the hilt in his brawny breast.

A few sweeps of one of the paddles the redskins had used to guide the raft, and I was once more upon terra firma, shaking my young friend, James Nolan's hand.—In a few words he told me how he had heard the sounds of my conflict with the savages. Hurrying forward, he arrived just as the Indians were ready to move. He stealthily followed us, keeping at a safe distance, saw the redskins cross the river, and knew that they had encamped on the opposite side; saw me leap over the bluff and with his rifle, shot two of the pursuing savages, one while I was under the water. Crossing the river we secured the savage's arms, recrossed and set out for the house, where we arrived shortly after dark.

A French Romance.

One of those little romances of which the French are so fond has lately taken place in Paris, and is thus described:

M. Robert, an immensely wealthy and highly accomplished gentleman, well know not only for his valuable collections of paintings and mediæval relics, but for his skill as a designer and painter, hearing that one of his tenants, a Mr. B., whom he had never seen, kept one of the most extensive manufactories of fancy boxes and ornamental objects in France, called on him with a view to make his acquaintance.

Entering the counting room he found a good natured, eccentric gentleman of middle age, who greeted him thus:

"I suppose you have seen my advertisement, and have come to apply for that situation as a designer?"

For a joke, M. Robert replied that he had. Mr. B. supplied him with paints and brushes, and requested him to produce a design for a casket. M. Robert soon found out that what Mr. B. really wanted was an artist who would strictly carry out his own ideas, and that these were pure, and formed on an extensive knowledge of art. He soon produced a sketch which suited his employer to a dot.

M. Robert very gravely engaged himself, exacted good wages, and insisted on having several new articles of furniture placed in the room which was assigned to him. But when he was introduced to the work rooms, and found one hundred and fifty girls, many of them young and beautiful, busily employed, and was informed that he would be required to supply them with designs and show the young ladies how they were to be carried out, the young artist began to feel as if he should need to be carried out himself.

"Working for a living," said he to himself, "is not entirely devoid of attraction."

Being an accomplished artist, he pleased his employer, and was delighted in seeing his designs in steel, silver, enamel or wood. He took pleasure hitherto unknown in seeing his work in the shop windows, in the budoirs of his friends. This workshop life was carefully concealed, nor did his employer suspect who he was. But he soon found a more fascinating object in the daughter of Mr. B., who took part in the duties of the manufactory. She was remarkable in her accomplishments and beauty, and M. Robert soon found that, as regarded taste and culture in all matters which especially interested him, he had never met with one like her. Step by step the pair fell in love and he so ingratiated himself with the father that, after due deliberation he consented to their union.

Previous to the marriage the old gentleman spoke of a dowry. "I shall give Marie 50,000 f." said he, with a little air of boasting. "Ah, mon garcon?"

"And I suppose," added M Robert gravely, "that I, too, must settle something on my wife. Well—I will."

This caused a peal of laughter, which was redoubled when the artist added:

"And I will settle this piece of property, house and all, with the building adjoining, on her."

But what was their astonishment when he drew forth the title deeds and said:

"You seem to forget that I am your landlord. Isn't my name Robert?"

The young lady did not faint, but papa nearly died of astonishment and joy. There was a magnificent wedding, but the bridegroom has not given up his business. He declares there is more amusement in being useful than amusing one's self.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—The Gates Ajar has been published at Leipzig in a German translation but has had only a very limited sale.

—One hundred and seventeen persons committed suicide in France in January and 84 in February.

—Rochefort has announced in the papers that he is at work in prison upon a history of the Second Empire.

—They say in Paris that Rochefort received every day at the St. Pelagie prison upward of two hundred letters.

—The Empress Eugenie has abandoned her project to pass the months of May and June at the Island of Maderia.

—The Paris Gaulois pays so well that the stockholders drew on the 10th of March a quarterly dividend twenty-five per cent.

—Berlin papers pay for their cable dispatches only seventy-five dollars per month. But then the dispatches are meagre.

—Louisa Muhlbach is highly incensed at the rapid decline of her popularity as a novelist in the United States. In her *salon* she always speaks of the reading public in America in disparaging terms.

—Seven cities in Germany have Lincoln streets.

—There are five American dentists at Berlin, and two at Dresden.

—The new penal code of the North German Confederation contains no fewer than thirteen penalties.

—Capital punishment is about to be abolished in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

—Four men, three of whom were army officers, were killed in Germany during the month of Feburary.

—La Marianne, the great secret society in France, is said to number over five hundred thousand members.

New Advertisements.

NATIONAL BANK REPORT.

Report of the condition of the National Bank of Beaver county, New Brighton, Pa., at the close of business on the 24th day of March, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$190,734 85
Overdrafts	852 79
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	11,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agts	1,152 06
Due from other National Banks	6,200 54
Banking House	14,223 61
Furniture and fixtures	2,270 68
Current expenses	196 53
Taxes paid	2,070 15
Cash items (including stamps)	1,757 41
Bills of other National Banks	1,520 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	622 17
Specie—Coin	9,528 80
Legal Tender Notes	20,581 00
	$401,261 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus fund	19,078 87
Discount	3,345 79
Exchange	1,673 75
Interest	8 08
National bank circulation outstanding	99,360 00
State	700 00
Dividends unpaid	1,035 34
Deposits	72,495 56
Due to Banks and Bankers	5,149 97
	$401,263 08

State of Pennsylvania, } ss.
Beaver County, } ss.

I, Ed. Hoops, Cashier of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed before me this 31st day of March 1870. ELI REMO, Asst's Assessor.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. W. HAMILTON,
JOHN STILES,
M. DARRAGH,
} Directors.

apr6:3w.

Wall Paper, Wall Paper!

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets!

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets!

Oil Cloth, Oil Cloth!

OIL CLOTH! OIL CLOTH!

Window Shades! Window Shades!!

WINDOW SHADES! WINDOW SHADES!!

B. MULHEIM,

In the Store formerly occupied by A. S. HARVEY, on Bridge Street,

Bridgewater, Pa.,

Is just receiving one of the Largest and Best Selected Stocks of

WALL PAPER

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Books, Stationery, Traveling Bags, Satchels, Baskets, Trunks, Valices, Toys, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, all kinds of Music Strings,

LOOKING GLASSES,

(all sizes). Picture Frames, Bird Cages, Inks, Blank Books, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, and everything desirable in his line that has ever been brought to this county. His Stock is

CAREFULLY SELECTED,

Purchased from first hands, and will be

Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices.

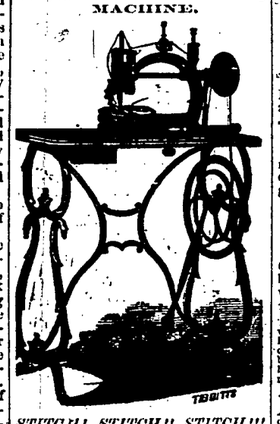
Call and Examine for Yourselves.

OUR STOCK OF CARPETS

Will be unusually large for the present season, and a room for the keeping and sale of Carpets will adjoin the Store.

mar23:3m] [Radical copy.]

The Celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing MACHINE.



STITCH! STITCH!! STITCH!!!

Stop—please, and don't ruin your eyes and constitution by bending over the slow progress of that needle, but save the all important *health, time* and *money*, by procuring a first class *Sewing Machine*, one that makes the celebrated lock stitch, alike on both sides, and does all kinds of work; is neat, durable and simple in construction; runs very light; is easy to operate; received the first diploma at the late fair; is giving the best of satisfaction to its purchasers; warranted for three years, and price only $40. Such an one is *The Celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine.* For farther particulars call at the office, one door below I. N. Atkins' flat Store, Mercer, Pa., or address for testimonials, circulars, &c., S. J. ANDERSON, Agent, Beaver, Pa.

mar23:1y]

MARBLE.

ROCHESTER MARBLE WORKS.

W. H. MARSHALL,

MANUFACTURER

OF

MONUMENTS,

Head and Foot Stones,

Marble and Stone Posts

FOR CEMETERY LOTS.

We have now on hand the largest selection of Monuments and Head Stones that have ever been offered for sale in this county; which we are

Selling from 10 to 20 per cent. Less

than they can be had in the shops, or bought from Agents traveling, as agents generally misrepresent both as to quality of marble and the size of work contracted for.

Persons wishing anything in our line will please call and examine our work and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and see what they are buying, and get what they buy.

Grindstones always on hand. [mar10:6m.

Miscellaneous.

BISSELL & CO.,

235 Liberty Street,

Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturers of all Sizes and Styles of

GRATE FRONTS,

SUMMER FRONTS,
FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES,

Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves, &c, &c.

THE TRIUMPH STOVE FOR COAL,

The Jackson Stove for Coal & Wood,

And the Black Cook Stove for Wood only,

ARE THE BEST STOVES

For Baking & Cooking.

We Warrant their Operation.

THEY NEVER FAIL!

mar30:6m

BUYERS, LOOK HERE!

The undersigned, thankful for past favors would respectfully inform the public that he has one of the finest selections of

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Etc., Etc.,

on hand to be found in the county. His assortment of

School, Miscellaneous and Religious

BOOKS

is complete; while no pains are spared on his part to make his

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

equal to the best of City Establishments. He is the excisive agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

He is the Agent for this county for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.

Also on hand, Toys and Variety Goods, suitable for all seasons.

J. F. PRICE,
Broadway, New Brighton.

jan1, 1870:1y

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Owing to the death of the senior partner, Mr. J. M. Burchfield, the entire stock of goods will be sold regardless of Cost.

The Stock consists of

Silks, black and colored,

ALPACAS

VALENE POPLINS, IRISH POPLINS,

Black Cloths, Cloakings, Brocha Shawls,

PLAID SHAWLS, CASSIMERES,

and a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.,

No. 32 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov10:c.

Christmas Presents,

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

No. 42, Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Have just opened especially for the coming holidays an unusually large and elegant stock of

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Fine Table Cutlery, French Clocks, Bronzes, Musical Boxes, Jas. Nardin's, Charles Jacot's and Frodsham's Watches.

American Watches,

made by Appleton, Tracy & Co., American Watch Co., E. Howard & Co., Elgin Watch Co.

FINE AMERICAN CLOCKS,

Made by SETH THOMAS.

Of which a large assortment is constantly kept on hand in our basement, and sold wholesale and retail (eb dec 8.

ELECTION.—The Stockholders of The Company for erecting a Bridge over Big Beaver Creek, at or near Wolf Lane, in the county of Beaver, are hereby notified that an election for one President, six Managers and a Treasurer, will be held in the Toll House of said Company, on the last Monday, the 25th day of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. JAS. ALLISON, Treasurer.

mar23:4w]

Administrator's Notice.—The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Washington Londis, deceased, late of Moon township, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. S. G. CAUGHEY,
J. R. CRUGHEY,
Ex'rs.

mar9:6w]

TRUSSES

MADE UNDER

Dr. Betzsl's Patent,

And all other kinds manufactured. See Dr. S. D. Gross' System of Surgery, Vol. II., page 542. Send for a price list

PITTSBURGH TRUSS CO.,
188 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

jan5:1f

Dentistry.

Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons. He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling perfected in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial.

feb21:y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been issued to the subscri